

Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST 19, 1905.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,287.

The Mercury.

For Old Home Week.

President Roosevelt will be invited to be present for the celebration of Perry Day on September 11.

The preparations for the celebration on Old Home Week are coming on finely. All the members of the general committee are doing their work well and they are meeting with active operation on the part of the citizens generally. Contributions are coming in well, the committee being successful in getting a great many men in moderate circumstances to contribute small amounts and these in the aggregate amount to considerable. The sub-committees have their plans well outlined and a very pleasing program of events is assured. A definite program has not yet been made up, owing to the uncertainty about the plans of the warships but it is believed that this can be finally settled at the meeting of the executive committee on Monday. There is no doubt but that at least a considerable portion of the fleet will be here, even though it may not be deemed advisable to send the whole fleet. The celebration is now being well advertised and the event is generally known throughout this part of the country, so that many persons are making plans to come here during some part of the week. The offer of the Newport Historical Society to give the use of their rooms for headquarters for the visitors has been accepted and a register will be kept there so that all former residents can sign their names.

The meeting of the general committee on Thursday evening was very well attended. There was a gathering of representative business men, who manifested much enthusiasm in the matter. In fact from the start everybody has taken an interest in the matter and there has been very little friction between members of the committee.

The first committee to report was the ways and means. Mr. Frame, its treasurer, stated that considerable progress is being made, and that subscriptions are coming in every day. The committee would like to have everyone co-operate in the task of collecting money.

For the carnival committee Messrs. Hall and Ritchie reported that everything is progressing satisfactorily. Twenty-five societies have promised to enter floats and there is a possibility of having three more. The idea of offering prizes has been abandoned by a unanimous vote of the committee from the various societies, as it was felt that it might engender too much rivalry when the whole effort should be directed toward unanimity and a repetition of the affair next year.

For the publicity committee Mr. Hall stated that advertising cards had been placed in the cars of the Newport & Providence Railway and that the Old Colony Street Railway would also carry the cards. Some have also been sent to the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co. and the Sea View Railway. Advertising banners have been slung in Newport, and an advertisement placed in the Newport Guide. The red sticklers have arrived and are being distributed.

The committee on military and civic parade reported that they have drafted the form of an invitation to be sent to the military organizations outside the city and to the military and civic organizations within the city.

The committee on music reported that they had organized and that they would be ready to engage the bands as soon as informed of the definite program, so that they would know how much music is required. It was explained that a definite program would be arranged by the executive committee as soon as the fleet is heard from, probably Monday next.

The committee on sports reported that they were arranging for events on Monday and Tuesday, athletic events, base ball games, cutter races, yacht races, etc. They asked for \$500 for suitable prizes as a means of entertaining the men of the fleet. This amount was unanimously voted.

Mr. Mason for the committee on automobile parade reported that it had been impossible to get a committee together. The general committee did not wish to drop this event, and it was decided to add more names to the committee. A number of summer residents were requested to serve.

Col. Sheffield stated that efforts were being made to secure the presence of the fleet here. Secretary Bonaparte has expressed his willingness to have the fleet come, and the matter is now up to Admiral Evans. The Admiral will be interviewed by the committee upon his arrival here on Saturday or Sunday. The committee believe that even should it not be possible to bring the whole fleet a number of vessels will surely be sent.

A communication from the Newport Dog Show offering a special rate of admission to the show provided that the transportation companies will feature it was referred to the committee on transportation.

The Newport Historical Society of-

fered the use of its rooms for headquarters for the visitors during the week and the offer was accepted. A committee on invitations and reception was appointed consisting of Messrs. R. Hammett Tilley, Robert S. Franklin, Max Levy, John H. Wetherell and James H. Cottrell.

It was voted that all surviving members of the committee of 1884 be made honorary members of this committee. It was voted to request the Mayor to call a special meeting of the city council for the purpose of extending an invitation to President Roosevelt to come here on Perry Day.

Col. Sheffield of the committee on speakers asked for an expression of opinion on the part of the general committee as to what speaking was required and it seemed to be the general opinion that addresses during the clambake at the beach would be all that would be feasible. For the committee on trades procession Mr. Voigt reported everything going on well, and that there would be no prizes offered. There will be more than 200 teams in line.

It is necessary that everyone co-operate with the committee by making liberal contributions. Also, in order to send invitations to every former Newporter, the committee wishes everyone to send the name of every absent son and daughter of Newport to B. G. Onian, 154 Thames street.

One of the principal features of the celebration will be the carnival on Thursday evening. The many societies of Newport have taken an active interest and many floats are promised, besides a few more that still have the matter under contemplation. This will not be a competition for prizes, but will be a parade for display only. A number of societies which have more than one local lodge or chapter have united to have one float for the organization. The list of organizations that have already pledged themselves to put in floats is as follows:

Bricklayers & Masons.
Father Mathew T. A. Society.
Painters' Union.
Hibernians.
Newport Council, Knights of Columbus.
Newport Lodge of Elks.
Red Men.
Newport Horticultural Society.
Newport Yacht Club.
St. Mary's Holy Name Society.
Foresters.
Portuguese Societies.
Knights of Maccabees.
Modern Woodmen of America.
Carpenters' Union.
Newport Artillery.
Walter Lewis Club.
Canoe Club, Odd Fellows.
Newport Carnival Club.
Newport Aerle of Eagles.
Hope Lodge, Knights of Pythias.
Scandinavian Societies.
German Lodges.
Cigar Makers' Union.

Annual Clam Bake.

The annual clambake of the Middletown M. E. Church will take place at Southwick's Grove on Wednesday, August 30, and the bake will be opened at 1 o'clock. This is by all odds the best clambake to be obtained in this vicinity and its occurrence is yearly awaited by many people with considerable impatience. Tea, coffee, ice cream, cake, etc., will be for sale on the grounds, and the Ladies' Aid Society will have fancy articles for sale at the same time. Electric cars will run within a few minutes walk of the grove, leaving from the foot of Bull street every half hour and from the parade every hour.

Through the prompt action of two companions, William Mason, butler for Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, was rescued from drowning while bathing last Saturday. Mason was in the surf near the Perry Belmont estate when he was seized by cramps. His companions went to his assistance and brought him to the shore but they were obliged to work over him for some time before he was restored to consciousness.

A young couple from St. Louis have discovered that the City Hall is well adapted for courting. For a time they occupied the gallery in the aldermanic chamber but one day on finding that locked they betook themselves to the basement. The billing and cooing has afforded considerable amusement to the regular occupants of the building.

The battleship squadron is expected to arrive here today, coming in from Narragansett Pier. Some of the coast defense squadron is already in the harbor. While the fleet is here Admiral Evans will be requested to return for the Old Home Week celebration.

There will be a series of sports at Fort Adams on Tuesday afternoon next for the benefit of the International Y. M. C. A. Soldiers and Sailors Club.

Mr. S. Howard Lawton of Providence and formerly of Newport, was in the city the past week.

Mr. Alexander Nicol, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis, is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Mason are visiting friends in this city.

New York Yacht Club.

The fleet of the New York Yacht Club has been in the harbor this week and the members of the club have experienced about as unpleasant weather as it could be possible to have on a trip of that kind. The further cruise of the fleet was postponed on account of the storm and the vessels lay at anchor in the harbor while the yachtsmen passed the time as best they might. In spite of the disagreeable weather there was considerable entertaining both on board the yachts and on shore. There have been many strangers on the streets and business has been fairly good.

The fleet arrived here from New London on Monday, it being well into evening before the last of the yachts arrived. The steam yachts were of course the first arrivals, coming in during the afternoon. The weather was not propitious for the sailing crafts but they need all the way and arrived here without serious accident. Upon the arrival here the yacht club station presented a busy picture, there being many vehicles gathered about the wharf for the accommodation of the yachtsmen.

Coming over from New London to Newport the wind was strong from the east. There was quite a little movement on the water, the sky was clear, and 44 yachts started to race from New London. For 29 miles they had to beat, and the rest of the journey they had the wind abeam, and all made quick time. Only one yacht had a mishap; that was the Katrina. Soon after she started she lost her bowsprit and went to Greepport to get a new spar. Some of the smaller boats gave up the race early because the weather was a little too strong for the liking of those on board.

The schooners sailed in one class for a prize offered by Commodore Bourne, and this resulted in the closest race of the cruise so far. The Corona won by less than a minute. In the sloop class the Cara Mia, a 30-footer, owned by Stuyvesant Walworth, was the successful boat, but as all the 30-footers have been protested by C. L. Poor of the Mira because they do not carry a boat, the Cara Mia may not get the prize. If she is disqualified it will go to the Mineloa.

The races for the Astor cups were to have been sailed on Tuesday, but owing to the severity of the weather it was found necessary to postpone them. The date now fixed upon for these races is Saturday, September 16. Tuesday morning many of the yachts started out to try to make a start but after several accidents had occurred it was decided to postpone the race. The handsome yacht Mineloa carried away her mast when near Breton's Reef Lightship and a new one is being made for her at Bristol, but the accident through the yacht out of all races until the damage can be repaired. The steam yacht Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor, and having on board the regatta committee and a number of guests, went on a rock near Fort Adams and stayed there some time, the passengers being taken off to other vessels of the fleet. The Nourmahal was pulled off undamaged by a tug during the evening.

The yachts were to have started on Wednesday for Vineyard Haven but the weather that day was so severe that the start was postponed until Thursday.

Mrs. Sarah Martin died at her son's residence on Wheatland avenue on Saturday of last week. Mrs. Martin was a member of Emmanuel church, her funeral taking place at that church on Tuesday. One son survives her, Mr. Robert Marshall.

Mr. George W. Bowen died in Brooklyn on Saturday last, being overcome by the heat. Mr. Bowen was formerly a resident of Newport and leaves two sons and two daughters; also a sister, Miss Abby Bowen, of Bristol.

Among the Newporters who attended the exercises at the Harvard summer school were Messrs. Joseph W. Blaine, William Burdick and T. Lawrence Freestone.

Dr. Russell K. Bryer of New York is spending the month of August with his father, Mr. Andrew Bryer, in this city.

Officer Moore is able to be out, but it will be some time before he is able to resume his duties on the police force.

Dr. Henry T. Coggeshall has arrived from New York, with his family, for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Samuel Redford of London is guest of his sister, Mrs. T. Mumford Seabury, Jr.

Mrs. Albert W. Wadley of New Rochelle, N. Y., is visiting her mother.

Mr. John H. Stoddard of New York is visiting his sisters in this city.

Mr. Josiah S. Bliss is confined to his home by illness.

The New Shoreham Sinks.

That there was not a terrible marine disaster at Block Island this week was due entirely to the presence of mind and ready courage of Captain "Lem" Dodge and Engineer Edward Quidan of the steamer New Shoreham. The steamer struck a submerged wreck and tore a great hole in her bottom, so that she sank at her dock just as the passengers were hurried off the boat.

The New Shoreham had a fairly large number of passengers from Providence and Newport for Block Island last Tuesday. There was a severe storm prevailing, so that most of the boats that run to Block Island gave up the trip but Captain Dodge of the New Shoreham decided to make it. He encountered rough weather but reached the harbor without mishap. In passing through the narrow channel that gives entrance to the New Harbor at Block Island a partially submerged wreck was seen. At the same time a dredger was at work in the channel, leaving but a narrow space for passing vessels. The New Shoreham was slowed down and attempted to pass in. The passengers felt a scraping on the bottom and were told that the steamer had struck a sleeping whale, but the captain knew that an obstruction had been struck and that his vessel was leaking badly. He ordered full speed ahead and directed his course for the wharf. Then began a race to see whether the handsome steamer would reach her wharf or whether she would sink in the deep water of the harbor. In the engine room stood the engineer crowding his engines to their full capacity, while the water rapidly rose about him until it stood at his waist line. The fires were extinguished but still the boilers held steam sufficient to revolve the mighty engines.

On the upper decks the passengers chatted and laughed and rejoiced at entering the security of the harbor, away from the buffeting of the tumultuous seas. When the wharf was finally reached, the nose of the steamer was run into the mud and without stopping to throw out the lines, the gang plank was hauled aboard and the passengers were hurried ashore. Then, and not till then, the men of the engineer department crawled out of the flooded pens. The New Shoreham settled slowly into the mud, the bottom being found at 10 feet. The steamer was raised by a wrecking crew from New London and was on Thursday taken to Providence for a thorough examination and repairs. It was found that her bottom was badly torn but it is expected that she will be in condition to resume her trips before long. In the meantime the little Danielson is making a round trip daily from Block Island to Providence, heretofore her trips having been only as far as Newport.

A man who gave the name of Robert Rouss is being very eagerly sought by the police. Rouss was located in this city for a time, and it is alleged that he made a profitable little transaction in raising checks, collecting somewhere about \$95. Then he was missed from his usual haunts and the police were asked to locate him. The police of some other cities would like to interview the man for a short time also.

The graduating exercises of the Training School for Nurses connected with the Newport Hospital were held on the hospital grounds on Thursday and the attendance was quite large. Addresses were made by Mr. William P. Buffum, Rev. C. F. Beattie, and Rev. Bertal Heeney. Diplomas were awarded to twelve members of the graduating class.

There will be a lawn party and salad supper under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon and evening of next week. The affair will be held on the vacant lot on Broadway between Powell avenue and Friendship street, from 3 to 9 p. m. There will be special attractions for the children and many for the older folks as well.

Second Baptist Church, Rev. J. Chester Hyde, pastor, morning worship at 10:45, subject, "How to read the Bible." Bible school at 12:15, lesson, "Jeholukha Burns the Word of God." Evening worship at 7:30, subject, "The Influence and Responsibility of Christ's Disciples."

Miss Elizabeth G. Nuss and Miss Mary V. Palmer of this city and Miss Jessie Palmer of Providence have returned from a two weeks' vacation, which they spent at North Woodstock, N. H.

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Wedding Bells.

Zeldman-Weiner.

A quiet and simple wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Weiner, on Prospect Hill street, Wednesday noon, when their daughter, Miss Bessie Weiner, was united in marriage to Mr. Harry Zeldman. The bride, who was unattended, was becomingly gowned in a dress of white. Rabbi D. Rubinstein of Providence performed the ceremony.

On account of the illness of the bride's father, the wedding took place today instead of November, as had previously been arranged and all unnecessary display was done away with. The bride received many handsome gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeldman left in the afternoon on a wedding trip and will reside in Newport on their return.

Recent Deaths.

Samuel Allen.

Mr. Samuel Allen died at the Newport Hospital on Tuesday afternoon, after a short illness. He had been suffering from stomach trouble for several weeks, and was removed to the hospital on Sunday last.

Mr. Allen was born in Newport June 7, 1829, and spent most of his life here. He was descended from old Newport ancestry, the family having resided here from the early days of the colony. He was very well known throughout the city and was highly esteemed. He was a gentleman of the old school, quiet and courtly in manner. In his younger days he was possessed of considerable property but it went to benefit others.

Mr. Allen's wife died in November last. He is survived by one son, Mr. Joseph K. Allen, of the Newport police force.

Funeral services were held at the Zabriskie Memorial Church on Thursday afternoon, Rev. Charles F. Beattie officiating.

Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ward have been entertaining Miss E. Marion Perry of Providence the past week.

The heavy rains of Tuesday and Wednesday were quite an injury to the later part of the wheyberry crop.

Miss Edith M. Peckham left today for Cottage City where she will be guest of the Misses Minto and Hazel Briggs of Providence.

Benjamin Hall, Jr., is soon to erect another tenement cottage on Wapping Road just beyond Peckham avenue. Blasting has been in progress the past week among a ledge of rocks where the cellar foundation is to be put in. A similar cottage is nearly completed on the upper end of Indian avenue near Black Point.

Caterpillars and worms have been so very prevalent this season that they have even eaten flowering plants such as dahlias, hydrangeas, and wiggles, something hitherto unknown to them. Weeds have also flourished most abundantly, so that the farmers need to lead a strenuous life in order to save their garden stuffs.

The Rev. George E. Brightman was able to resume his pulpit on Sunday last after a partial invalidism since May. He is slowly regaining his health.

Aquidneck Grange is preparing to present a pantomime play at its regular meeting next Thursday at the Town Hall.

The two country stores, Mr. Gardner's, on the West Main Road, near the car barn, and Mr. Young's, on the east side at Paradise Avenue corner, are doing a thriving business, which seems to be gaining slowly. For the first week or so the proceeds were rather light but since then they have been doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Demery are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on the 4th inst.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

U. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. L. J. Smith the lower half of her house, corner of Gould and Warner streets, to Ezra Hearnson.

C. H. Wrightington has sold for Mrs. Emma Jones a lot of land on Gibbs avenue, containing about 4,160 square feet, to Mrs. Gertrude H. Child.

William E. Brightman has rented the unfurnished flat over the store, corner of Thames and North Baptist streets belonging to Philip Stevens to George DeFray.

Election of Officers.

Redwood Library.

President—Arthur H. Edmunds.
Vice President—Daniel R. Fearing.
Directors—William P. Buffum, Theodore K. Gibbs, Anna F. Hunter, George G. King, Stephen B. Lane, Angus McLeod, Ellen E. Munson, J. Fred Pearson, William P. Sheffield, William P. Sheffield, Jr., W. W. Smith, Elizabeth H. Swinburn, Frederick Tompkins, Hamilton B. Tompkins, G. Norton Weaver.
Secretary—Hamilton B. Tompkins.
Treasurer—Thomas P. Peckham.

Newport Reading Room.
President—Colonel Edward M. Nell.
Secretary—Mr. LeRoy King.
Treasurer—Mr. Daniel R. Fearing.
Governors—Messrs. Daniel R. Fearing, George E. Hyde, Stuyvesant Leffing and Bradford Seaman.

Clam Bake Club.
President—Center Hitehcock.
Treasurer—Frederick H. Alden.
Secretary—Eliza Hyer, Jr.
Committee—Henry F. Rutledge, C. L. F. Robinson, William H. Hunter, Robert King.

Local Matters.

Unseasonable Weather.

The weather of the past week has been about as bad as it could possibly be for a summer resort in August. There have been fog and thunder storms and cold rains and rough seas, so that life on the seashore has been anything but pleasant. Nevertheless there has been a large number of strangers in the city and even on the rainy days the excursion boats have brought down some passengers. Sunday was hot and clear up the river and in consequence there was quite an influx of visitors when the boats arrived, but the excursionists did not enjoy the day very much. It came on to rain almost before they reached the beach and the weather continued very disagreeable all day. There were several electrical storms during the afternoon and at Block Island there was considerable damage done.

On Monday the weather was very cold and has since continued so. At times the rain has fallen in torrents and at all times the clouds have been very threatening. Entertainments of various kinds have had to be postponed or called off. The New York Yacht Club was obliged to lay up here to await a lull in the storm. The seas have been very high and navigation has been difficult. On Tuesday the Mount Hope was obliged to omit her trip to Block Island owing to the severity of the storm. The steamer went out as far as the lightship and then put back into the harbor. The Danielson has not missed a trip but has experienced some very heavy seas.

Seaman James Edward Smith of the Torpedo Station was drowned while diving for a submerged torpedo near the station on Thursday. He stayed down so long that his comrades became alarmed and another diver brought his body to the surface. Although surges worked over him for two hours it was too late to restore him to consciousness. The deceased came from Philadelphia, where his mother now resides.

The fete at Rough Point on Monday, for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Tuberculosis, was a brilliant success from a financial point of view. The attendance was large and the fund was swelled very materially. There is however a very general feeling of disgust at the methods that the society takes to stir up a tuberculosis scare.

The racing crew of the battleship Kearsarge has issued a challenge to the Hibernian Boat Club for a cutter race for the Narragansett Bay Challenge Cup and a side bet of \$5000 a side. The challengers wish the race to take place sometime during the coming week.

The Return of SHERLOCK HOLMES

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Hound of the Baskervilles," "The Sign of the Four," "A Study in Scarlet," Etc.



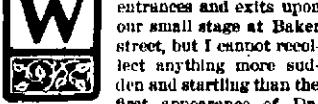
ILLUSTRATED BY F. D. STEELE

The Adventure of the Priory School

No. 5 of the Series

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WE have had some dramatic entrances and exits upon our small stage at Baker Street, but I cannot recollect anything more sudden and startling than the first appearance of Dr. Thorneycroft Huxtable, M. A., Ph. D., etc. His card, which seemed so small to carry the weight of his academic distinctions, preceded him by a few seconds, and then he entered himself, so large, so pompous and so dignified that he was the very embodiment of self-possession and solidity. And yet his first act when the door had closed behind him was to stagger against the table, where he slipped down upon the floor, and there was that majestic figure prostrate and insensible upon our bearskin hearth rug.

We had sprung to our feet, and for a few moments we stared in silent amazement at this ponderous piece of wreckage, which told of some sudden and fatal storm far out on the ocean of life. Then Holmes hurried with a cushion for his head and I with brandy for his lips. The heavy, white face was seamed with lines of trouble; the hanging pouches under the closed eyes were leaden in color; the loose mouth drooped dolorously at the corners; the rolling chins were unshaven. Collar and shirt bore the grime of a long journey, and the hair bristled unkempt from the well-shaped head. It was a sorely stricken man who lay before us.

"What is it, Watson?" asked Holmes. "Absolute exhaustion, possibly mere hunger and fatigue," said I, with my finger on the thready pulse, where the stream of life trickled thin and small.

"Return ticket from Blackleton, in the north of England," said Holmes, drawing it from the watch pocket. "It is not 12 o'clock yet. He has certainly been an early starter."

The doctor's eyelids had begun to quiver, and now a pair of vacant gray eyes looked up at us. An instant later the man had scrambled on to his feet, his face crimson with shame.

"Forgive this weakness, Mr. Holmes. I have been a little overwrought. Thank you, if I might have a glass of milk and a biscuit I have no doubt that I should be better. I came personally, Mr. Holmes, in order to insure that you would return with me. I feared that no telegram would convince you of the absolute urgency of the case."

"When you are quite restored?" "I am quite well again. I cannot imagine how I came to be so weak. I wish you, Mr. Holmes, to come to Blackleton with me by the next train."

My friend shook his head. "My colleague, Dr. Watson, could tell you that we are very busy at present. I am retained in this case of the Ferrers documents, and the Abernethy murder is coming up for trial. Only a very important issue could call me from London at present."

"Important!" Our visitor threw up his hands. "Have you heard nothing of the abduction of the only son of the Duke of Holderness?"

"What! The late cabinet minister?" "Exactly. We had tried to keep it out of the papers, but there was some rumor in the Globe last night. I thought it might have reached your ears."

Holmes shot out his long, thin arm and picked out volume "H" in his encyclopaedia of reference.

"Holderness, sixth duke, K. G., P. C.—half the alphabet! 'Baron Beverley, Earl of Carston'—dear me, what a list! 'Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire since 1900. Married Edith, daughter of Sir Charles Appledore, 1888. Heir and only child, Lord Saltire. Owns about 250,000 acres. Minerals in Lancashire and Wales. Address, Carlton House Terrace; Holderness Hall, Herefordshire; Carston castle, Bangor, Wales. Lord of the admiralty, 1872; chief secretary of state for—' Well, well, this man is certainly one of the greatest subjects of the crown!"

"The greatest and perhaps the wealthiest. I am aware, Mr. Holmes, that you take a very high line in professional matters and that you are prepared to work for the work's sake. I may tell you, however, that his grace has already intimated that a check for £5,000 will be handed over to the person who can tell him where his son is and another thousand to him who can name the man or men who have taken him."

"It is a princely offer," said Holmes. "Watson, I think that we shall accompany Dr. Huxtable back to the north of England. And now, Dr. Huxtable, when you have consumed that milk you will kindly tell me what has happened, when it happened, how it happened, and, finally, what Dr. Thorneycroft Huxtable of the Priory School, near Blackleton, has to do with the matter and why he comes three days after an event—the state of your chin gives the date to ask for my humble services."

Our visitor had consumed his milk and biscuits. The light had come back to his eyes and the color to his cheeks as he sat himself with great vigor and nobility to explain the situation. "I must inform you, gentlemen, that the Priory is a preparatory school of which I am the founder and principal. 'Huxtable's Side Lights on Horace' may possibly recall my name to your memories. The Priory is without exception the best and most select prepara-

tory school in England. Lord Leverstoke, the Earl of Blackwater, Sir Cathcart Soames—they all have entrusted their sons to me. But I felt that my school had reached its zenith when, three weeks ago, the Duke of Holderness sent Mr. James Wilder, his secretary, with the intimation that young Lord Saltire, ten years old, his only son and heir, was about to be committed to my charge. Little did I think that this would be the prelude to the most crushing misfortune of my life.

"On May 1 the boy arrived, that being the beginning of the summer term. He was a charming youth, and he soon fell into our ways. I may tell you—I trust that I am not indiscreet, but half confidences are absurd in such a case—that he was not entirely happy at home. It is an open secret that the duke's married life had not been a peaceful one, and the matter had ended in a separation by mutual consent, the duchess taking up her residence in the south of France. This had occurred very shortly before, and the boy's sympathies are known to have been strongly with his mother. He moped after her departure from Holderness Hall, and it was for this reason that the duke desired to send him to my establishment. In a fortnight the boy was quite at home with us and was apparently absolutely happy."

"He was last seen on the night of May 13—that is, the night of last Monday. His room was on the second floor and was approached through another larger room, in which two boys were sleeping. These boys saw and heard nothing, so that it is certain that young Saltire did not pass out that way. His window was open, and there is a stout ivy plant leading to the ground. We could trace no footmarks below, but it is sure that this is the only possible exit."

"His absence was discovered at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. His bed had been slept in. He had dressed himself fully before going off in his usual school suit of black Eton jacket and dark gray trousers. There were no signs that any one had entered the room, and it is quite certain that anything in the nature of cries or a struggle would have been heard, since Carston, the elder boy in the inner room, is a very light sleeper."

"When Lord Saltire's disappearance was discovered, I at once called a roll of the whole establishment—boys, masters and servants. It was then that we ascertained that Lord Saltire had not been alone in his flight. Heiligger, the German master, was missing. His room was on the second floor at the further end of the building, facing the same way as Lord Saltire's. His bed had also been slept in, but he had apparently gone away partly dressed, since his shirt and socks were lying on the floor. He had undoubtedly let himself down by the ivy, for we could see the marks of his feet where he had landed on the lawn. His bicycle was kept in a small shed beside this lawn, and it was also gone."

"He had been with me for two years and came with the best references, but he was a silent, morose man, not very popular either with masters or boys. No trace could be found of the fugitives, and now, on Thursday morning, we are as ignorant as we were on Tuesday. Inquiry was, of course, made at once at Holderness Hall. It is only a few miles away, and we imagined that in some sudden attack of homesickness the boy had gone back to his father, but nothing had been heard of him. The duke is greatly agitated, and as to me—you have seen yourselves the state of nervous prostration to which the suspense and the responsibility have reduced me. Mr. Holmes, if ever you put forward your full powers I implore you to do so now, for never in your life could you have a case which is more worthy of them."

Sherlock Holmes had listened with the utmost intemperance to the statement of the unhappy schoolmaster. His drawn brows and the deep furrow between them showed that he needed no exhortation to concentrate all his attention upon a problem which, apart from the tremendous interests involved, must appeal so directly to his love of the complex and the unusual. He now drew out his notebook and jotted down one or two memoranda.

"You have been very reticent in not coming to me sooner," said he severely. "You start me on my investigation with a very serious handicap. It is inconceivable, for example, that this ivy and this lawn would have yielded nothing to an expert observer."

"I am not to blame, Mr. Holmes. His grace was extremely desirous to avoid all public scandal. He was afraid of his family unhappiness being dragged before the world. He has a deep horror of anything of the kind."

"But there has been some official investigation?"

"Yes, sir, and it has proved most disappointing. An apparent clue was at once obtained, since a boy and a young man were reported to have been seen leaving a neighboring station by an early train. Only last night we had news that the couple had been hunted down in Liverpool, and they prove to have no connection whatever with the matter in hand. Then it was that in my despair and disappointment after a sleepless night I came straight to you by the early train."

"I suppose the local investigation was relaxed while this false clue was being followed up?"

"It was entirely dropped."

"So that three days have been wasted. The affair has been most deplorably handled."

"I feel it and admit it."

"And yet the problem should be capable of ultimate solution. I shall be very happy to look into it. Have you

been able to trace any connection between the missing boy and this German master?"

"None at all."

"Was he in the master's class?"

"No; he never exchanged a word with him so far as I know."

"That is certainly very singular. Had the boy a bicycle?"

"No."

"Was any other bicycle missing?"

"No."

"Is that certain?"

"Quite."

"Well, now, you do not mean to seriously suggest that this German rode off upon a bicycle in the dead of the night, bearing the boy in his arms?"

"Certainly not."

"Then what is the theory in your mind?"

"The bicycle may have been a blind. It may have been hidden somewhere and the pair gone off on foot."

"Quite so, but it seems rather an absurd idea, does it not? Were there other bicycles in this shed?"

"Several."

"Would he not have hidden a couple had he desired to give the idea that he had gone off upon them?"

"I suppose he would."

"Of course he would. The blind theory won't do. But the incident is an admirable starting point for an investigation. After all, a bicycle is not an easy thing to conceal or to destroy. One other question. Did any one call to see the boy on the day before he disappeared?"

"No."

"Did he get any letters?"

"Yes, one letter."

"From whom?"

"From his father."

"Do you open the boy's letters?"

"No."

"How do you know it was from the father?"

"The coat of arms was on the envelope, and it was addressed in the duke's peculiar stiff hand. Besides, the duke remembers having written."

"When had he a letter before that?"

"Not for several days."

"Had he ever one from France?"

"No, never."

"You see the point of my questions, of course. Either the boy was carried off by force or he went of his own free will. In the latter case you would expect some prompting from outside would be needed to make so young a lad do such a thing. If he has had no visitors, that prompting must have come in letters; hence I try to find out who were his correspondents."

"I fear I cannot help you much. His only correspondent, so far as I know, was his own father."

"Who wrote to him on the very day of his disappearance. Were the relations between father and son very friendly?"

"His grace is never very friendly with any one. He is completely immersed in large public questions and is rather inaccessible to all ordinary emotions. But he was always kind to the boy in his own way."

"But the sympathies of the latter were with the mother?"

"Yes."

"Did he say so?"

"No."

"The duke, then?"

"Good heavens, no!"

"Then how could you know?"

"I have had some confidential talks with Mr. James Wilder, his grace's secretary. It was he who gave me the information about Lord Saltire's feelings."

"I see. By the way, that last letter of the duke's was it found in the boy's room after he was gone?"

"No; he had taken it with him. I think, Mr. Holmes, it is time that we were leaving for Euston."

"I will order a four wheeler. In a quarter of an hour we shall be at your service. If you are telegraphing home, Dr. Huxtable, it would be well to allow the people in your neighborhood to imagine that the inquiry is still going on in Liverpool or wherever else that red herring led your pack. In the meantime I will do a little quiet work at your own doors, and perhaps the scent is not so cold but that two old hounds like Watson and myself may get a sniff of it."

That evening found us in the cold, bracing atmosphere of the Peak country, in which Dr. Huxtable's famous school is situated. It was already dark when we reached it. A card was lying on the hall table, and the butler whispered something to his master, who turned to us with agitation in every heavy feature.

"The duke is here," said he. "The duke and Mr. Wilder are in the study. Come, gentlemen, and I will introduce you."

I was, of course, familiar with the pictures of the famous statesman, but the man himself was very different from his representation. He was a tall and stately person, scrupulously dressed, with a drawn, thin face and a nose which was grotesquely curved and long. His complexion was of a dead pallor, which was more startling by contrast with a long, dwindling beard of vivid red which flowed down over his white waistcoat, with his watch chain gleaming through its fringe. Such was the stately presence who looked stonily at us from the center of Dr. Huxtable's hearth rug. Beside him stood a very young man, whom I understood to be Wilder, the private secretary. He was small, nervous, alert, with intelligent light blue eyes and mobile features. It was he who at once, in an incisive and positive tone, opened the conversation.

"I called this morning, Dr. Huxtable, too late to prevent you from starting for London. I learned that your object was to invite Mr. Sherlock Holmes to undertake the conduct of this case. His grace is surprised, Dr. Huxtable, that you should have taken such a step without consulting him."

"When I learned that the police had failed?"

"His grace is by no means convinced that the police have failed."

"But surely, Mr. Wilder?"

"You are well aware, Dr. Huxtable, that his grace is particularly anxious to avoid all public scandal. He prefers to take as few people as possible into his confidence."

"The matter can be easily remedied," said the browbeaten doctor. "Mr. Sherlock Holmes can return to London by the morning train."

"Exactly."

"I must inform you, gentlemen, that the Priory is a preparatory school of which I am the founder and principal. 'Huxtable's Side Lights on Horace' may possibly recall my name to your memories. The Priory is without exception the best and most select prepara-

tionary school in England. Lord Leverstoke, the Earl of Blackwater, Sir Cathcart Soames—they all have entrusted their sons to me. But I felt that my school had reached its zenith when, three weeks ago, the Duke of Holderness sent Mr. James Wilder, his secretary, with the intimation that young Lord Saltire, ten years old, his only son and heir, was about to be committed to my charge. Little did I think that this would be the prelude to the most crushing misfortune of my life."

"On May 1 the boy arrived, that being the beginning of the summer term. He was a charming youth, and he soon fell into our ways. I may tell you—I trust that I am not indiscreet, but half confidences are absurd in such a case—that he was not entirely happy at home. It is an open secret that the duke's married life had not been a peaceful one, and the matter had ended in a separation by mutual consent, the duchess taking up her residence in the south of France. This had occurred very shortly before, and the boy's sympathies are known to have been strongly with his mother. He moped after her departure from Holderness Hall, and it was for this reason that the duke desired to send him to my establishment. In a fortnight the boy was quite at home with us and was apparently absolutely happy."

"He was last seen on the night of May 13—that is, the night of last Monday. His room was on the second floor and was approached through another larger room, in which two boys were sleeping. These boys saw and heard nothing, so that it is certain that young Saltire did not pass out that way. His window was open, and there is a stout ivy plant leading to the ground. We could trace no footmarks below, but it is sure that this is the only possible exit."

"His absence was discovered at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. His bed had been slept in. He had dressed himself fully before going off in his usual school suit of black Eton jacket and dark gray trousers. There were no signs that any one had entered the room, and it is quite certain that anything in the nature of cries or a struggle would have been heard, since Carston, the elder boy in the inner room, is a very light sleeper."

"Hardly that, doctor; hardly that," said Holmes in his blandest voice.

"This northern air is invigorating and pleasant, so I propose to spend a few days upon your moors and to occupy my mind as best I may. Whether I have the shelter of your roof or of the village inn is, of course, for you to decide."

I could see that the unfortunate doctor was in the last stage of indecision, from which he was rescued by the deep, sonorous voice of the red-bearded duke, which boomed out like a dinner gong.

"I agree with Mr. Wilder, Dr. Huxtable, that you would have done wisely to consult me. But since Mr. Holmes has already been taken into your confidence it would indeed be absurd that we should not avail ourselves of his services. Far from going to the inn, Mr. Holmes, I should be pleased if you would come and stay with me at Holderness Hall."

"I thank your grace. For the purposes of my investigation I think that it would be wisest for me to remain at the scene of the mystery."

"Just as you like, Mr. Holmes. Any information which Mr. Wilder or I can give you is, of course, at your disposal."

"It will probably be necessary for me to see you at the hall," said Holmes. "I would only ask you now, sir, whether you have formed any explanation in your own mind as to the mysterious disappearance of your son?"

"No, sir, I have not."

"Excuse me if I allude to that which is painful to you, but I have no alternative. Do you think that the duchess had anything to do with the matter?"

The great minister showed perceptible hesitation.

"I do not think so," he said at last. "The other most obvious explanation is that the child has been kidnapped for the purpose of levying ransom. You have not had any demand of the sort?"

"No, sir."

"One more question, your grace. I understand that you wrote to your son upon the day when this incident occurred."

"No, I wrote upon the day before."

"Exactly. But he received it on that day?"

"Yes."

"Was there anything in your letter which might have unbalanced him or induced him to take such a step?"

"No, sir; certainly not."

"Did you post that letter yourself?"

The nobleman's reply was interrupted by his secretary, who broke in with some heat.

"His grace is not in the habit of posting letters himself," said he. "This letter was laid with others upon the study table, and I myself put them in the post bag."

"You are sure this one was among them?"

"Yes; I observed it."

"How many letters did your grace write that day?"

"Twenty or thirty. I have a large correspondence. But surely this is somewhat irrelevant."

"Not entirely," said Holmes.

"For my own part," the duke continued, "I have advised the police to turn their attention to the south of France. I have already said that I do not believe that the duchess would encourage so monstrous an action, but the duke had the most wrong-headed opinions, and it is possible that he may have led to her, aided and abetted by this German, I think, Dr. Huxtable, that we will now return to the hall."

I could see that there were other questions which Holmes would have wished to put, but the nobleman's abrupt manner showed that the interview was at an end. It was evident that to his intensely aristocratic nature this discussion of his intimate family affairs with a stranger was most abhorrent and that he feared yet every fresh question would throw a deeper light into the discreetly shadowed corners of his dual history.

When the nobleman and his secretary had left, my friend flung himself at once with characteristic eagerness into the investigation.

The boy's chamber was carefully examined and yielded nothing save the absolute conviction that it was only through the window that he could have escaped. The German master's room and effects gave no further clue. In his case a trailer of ivy had given way under his weight, and we saw by the light of a lantern the mark on the lawn where his heels had come down. That one dent in the short green grass was the only material witness left of this inexplicable nocturnal flight.

Sherlock Holmes left the house alone and only returned after 11. He had obtained a large Ordnance map of the neighborhood, and this he brought into my room, where he laid it out on the bed, and, having balanced the lamp in the middle of it, he began to smoke over it and occasionally to point out objects of interest with the reeking amber of his pipe.

"This case grows upon me, Watson," said he. "There are decidedly some points of interest in connection with it. In this early stage I want you to realize those geographical features which may have a good deal to do with our investigation."

"Look at this map. This dark square is the priory school. I'll put a pin in it. Now, this line is the main road. You see that it runs east and west past the

school, and you see also that there is no side road for a mile either way. If these two folk passed away by road, it was this road."

"Exactly."

"By a singular and happy chance we are able to some extent to check what passed along this road during the night in question. At this point, where my pipe is now resting, a county constable was on duty from 12 to 6. It is, as you perceive, the first crossroad on the east side. This man declares that he was not absent from his post for an instant, and he is positive that neither boy nor man could have gone that way unseen. I have spoken with this policeman tonight, and he appears to me to be a perfectly reliable person. That blocks this end. We have now to deal with the other. There is an inn here, the Red Bull, the landlady of which was ill. She had sent to Blackleton for a doctor, but he did not arrive until morning, being absent at another case. The people at the inn were alert all night, awaiting his coming, and one or other of them seems to have continually had an eye upon the road. They declare that no one passed. If their evidence is good, then we are fortunate enough to be able to block the west and also to be able to say that the fugitives did not use the road at all."

"But the bicycle?" I objected.

"Quite so. We will come to the bicycle presently. To continue our reasoning, if these people did not go by the road they must have traversed the country to the north of the house or to the south of the house. That is certain. Let us weigh the one against the other. On the south of the house is, as you perceive, a large district of arable land, cut up into small fields, with stone walls between them. There I admit that a bicycle is impossible. We can dismiss the idea. We turn to the country to the north. Here there lies a grove of trees marked as the 'Bagged Shaw,' and on the farther side stretches a great rolling moor, Lower Gill moor, extending for ten miles and sloping gradually upward. Here, at one side of this wilderness, is Holderness Hall, ten miles by road, but only six across the moor. It is a peculiarly desolate plain. A few moor farmers have small holdings, where they rear sheep and cattle. Except these, the plover and the curlew are the only inhabitants until you come to the Chesterfield high-road. There is a church there, you see, as well as a few cottages and an inn. Beyond that the hills become precipitous. Surely it is here to the north that our quest must lie."

"But the bicycle?" I persisted.

"Well, well," said Holmes impatiently. "A good cyclist does not need a highroad. The moor is intersected with paths, and the moon was at the full. Hello! What is this?"

There was an agitated knock at the door, and an instant afterward Dr. Huxtable was in the room. In his hand he held a blue cricket cap with a white chevron on the peak.

"At last we have a clue!" he cried. "Thank heaven, at last we are on the dear boy's track! It is his cap!"

"Where was it found?"

"In the van of the gypsies who camped on the moor. They left on Tuesday. Today the police traced them down and examined their caravan. This was found."

"How do they account for it?"

"They shuffled and lied—said that they found it on the moor on Tuesday morning. They know where he is, the rascals! Thank goodness, they are all safe under lock and key. Either the fear of the law or the duke's purse will certainly get out of them all that they know."

"So far so good," said Holmes when the doctor had at last left the room. "It at least bears out the theory that it is on the side of the Lower Gill moor that we must hope for results. The police have really done nothing locally save the arrest of these gypsies. Look here, Watson! There is a water course across the moor. You see it marked here in the map. In some parts it widens into a morass. This is particularly so in the region between Holderness Hall and the school. It is vain to look elsewhere for tracks in this dry weather, and at that point there is certainly a chance of some record being left. I will call you early tomorrow morning, and you and I will try if we can throw some little light upon the mystery."

The day was just breaking when I woke to find the long, thin form of Holmes by my bedside. He was fully dressed and had apparently already been out.

"I have done the lawn and the bicycle shed," said he. "I have also had a ramble through the Bagged Shaw. Now, Watson, there is cocoa ready in the next room. I must beg you to hurry, for we have a great day before us."

His eyes shone, and his cheek was flushed with the exhilaration of the master workman who sees his work lie ready before him. A very different Holmes this active, alert man from the introspective and pallid dreamer of Baker Street. I felt as I looked upon that supple figure, alive with nervous energy, that it was indeed a strenuous day that awaited us.

And yet it opened in the blackest disappointment. With high hopes we struck across the peaty, russet moor, intersected with a thousand sheep paths, until we came to the broad, light green belt which marked the morass between us and Holderness. Certainly if the lad had gone home—would he must have passed this, and he could not pass it without leaving his traces. But no sign of him or the German could be seen. With a darkening face my friend strode along the margin, eagerly observant of every muddy stain upon the mossy surface. Sheep marks there were in profusion, and at one place, some miles down, cows had left their tracks. Nothing more.

"Check number one," said Holmes, looking gloomily over the rolling expanse of the moor. "There is another morass down yonder, and a narrow neck between. Hello! Hello! Hello! What have we here?"

We had come on a small black ribbon of pathway. In the middle of it, clearly marked on the sodden soil, was the track of a bicycle.

"Hurrah!" I cried. "We have it."

But Holmes was shaking his head, and his face was puzzled and expectant rather than joyous.

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For five and six weeks at a time I could not work, the pain was so great. My kidneys and bladder were in horrible shape. My back ached so I could not sleep. I had no appetite at all.

I tried about every doctor in Syracuse but they failed to help me.

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CHOOSING CHAIRS.

Buy Those That Will Give the Greatest Measure of Comfort.

Why is it that so few women seem to know how to choose comfortable chairs when they are furnishing their homes? We all can recall numbers of parlors prettily and tastefully arranged, yet not containing one really comfortable chair! By that is not meant a lounging or reclining chair—many so called "easy chairs" are such in name only—but a really and truly good chair to sit in, with the seat the right height from the floor and the back at the correct angle. For those who need not consider expense there is no excuse for not having chairs to suit them. All cabinet-makers have chair patterns—that is, models of chairs with movable legs, arms and backs, which can be adjusted to exactly fit any person, and can guarantee chairs for each member of a family if they will come to be measured.

Such things are, however, luxurious and beyond the means of most housewives. Fortunately in factory made furniture, even among the cheaper grades, most comfortable chairs are to be found if care is only exercised in the selection. Don't buy a chair just because it is "pretty." Chairs are made to sit in, not to look at. Don't buy a chair just because it is "odd." Chairs are not curiosities! If you have a tall family have chairs with seats high from the ground, so that people shall not feel and look cramped in them. If, on the other hand, the members of your family are short have some low chairs in which they can sit without footstools, but also remember that you may have tall guests, and provide one or two chairs for them.—Boston Traveler.

GOOD HOUSEMAIDS.

Their Net Returns as Compared With Outside Wage Earners.

In the matter of wages the houseworker has the advantage of the outside worker in respect of net returns for the services performed. A good general housemaid in Alameda, a suburb of San Francisco, gets \$25 a month. She does all the washing but the shirts and collars. In Chicago a girl for general housework receives as high as \$5 a week, with neither washing nor ironing, while in New York a general housemaid at \$4.50 a week is expected, as a rule, to do the laundry work, excepting shirts and collars. A man attends to the porches, brasses and furniture. In Boston a general housemaid averages \$4.50 or \$5 a week, usually doing the laundry work. There is no organized union, but the tacit agreement among domestic employees as to the rate of wages is strong, and they are rather overpaid than underpaid, and these wages are clear to those who receive them, no part being expended, as in the case of other wage earners, for house rent and food.—Jane Seymour Kilink in Atlantic.

TOILET TIPS.

Bathe the face every night with equal quantities of warm milk and water. It keeps the skin fair and smooth.

Powder is bad for enlarged pores. Twelve drops of tincture of benzoin in a basin of water used after washing the face will tend to contract them.

Olive oil has been found to be a cure for haggard, mild cases of chapped hands, dry scalp and hair and is excellent rubbed over the whole body after a bath.

Don't forget to rinse the face with clear water after using soap, because you do not want any left on the face to clog the pores. Once a day is quite often enough to use soap.

Does your skin look shiny in spite of powdering? This is because the powder will not adhere. To remedy go over the face with a little sweet almond oil, wipe away and then powder.

The Maid's Reference.

No matter how excellent is the written reference shown by the servant it should be verified by the prospective employer. In many cases the mistress of a departing maid will write for her an unqualified reference for the sake of saving herself an unpleasant scene or from a mistaken kindness. She does not wish to endanger the maid's chances of securing further employment, and she prefers to stretch the truth to being honest in the recommendation she bestows. A lamentable want of honor prevails among housekeepers in this regard. Too much stress can hardly be laid upon this necessity for honesty in the references given. It is the protection of the maid as well as of the mistress.—Harper's Bazar.

Fringes and Starch.

When starching toilet covers or anything that has fringe trimming double the cover into four and gather the fringe tightly into the band, holding it firmly while you dip the middle of the cover into the starch. When dry, shake the fringe well, comb carefully with a large toilet comb and it will fall as softly and prettily as when new.

The Baby's Crib.

Fasten pieces of rubber tape near the corners of the crib, with large safety pins attached to the free ends. These can be pinned to the covers after the child is tucked in securely, and they remain in place in spite of restless movements, while in no way interfering with the little one's comfort.

Working Gloves.

Many young housekeepers wear old kid gloves to protect the hands when sweeping and performing other duties that are hard on them. A pair of men's buckskin gloves are better. The leather is thicker and protects the hands better, and it whitens the hands and softens them.

A Petalite.

"I understand Colonel Jones is a fatalist."

"You're right, stranger. He never fails to get his man."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Of all wild beasts preserve me from a tyrant; of all tames, from a flatterer.—Johnson.

THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

"Well, I am a bit familiar with forty-two different impressions left by tires. This, as you perceive, is a Dunlop, with a patch upon the outer cover. Heldegger's tires were Palmers, leaving longitudinal stripes. Averling, the mathematical master, was sure upon the point. Therefore it is not Heldegger's track."

"The boy's, then?"

"Possibly. If we could prove a bicycle to have been in his possession. But this we have utterly failed to do. This track, as you perceive, was made by a rider who was going from the direction of the school."

"Or toward it?"

"No, no, my dear Watson. The more deeply sunk impression is, of course, the hind wheel, upon which the weight rests. You perceive several places where it has passed across and obliterated the more shallow mark of the front one. It was undoubtedly heading away from the school. It may or may not be connected with our inquiry, but we will follow it backward before we go any farther."

We did so, and at the end of a few hundred yards lost the tracks as we emerged from the boggy portion of the moor. Following the path backward, we picked out another spot where a spring trackled across it. Here, once again, was the mark of the bicycle, though nearly obliterated by the hoofs of cows. After that there was no sign, but the path ran right on into Ragged Shaw, the wood which backed on to the school. From this wood the circle must have emerged. Holmes sat down on a boulder and rested his chin in his hands. I had smoked two cigarettes before he moved.

"Well, well," said he at last. "It is of course possible that a cunning man might change the tire of his bicycle in order to leave unfamiliar tracks. A criminal who was capable of such a thought is a man whom I should be proud to do business with. We will leave this question undecided and hark back to our moor again, for we have left a good deal unexplored."

We continued our systematic survey of the edge of the sodden portion of the moor, and soon our perseverance was gloriously rewarded. Right across the lower part of the bog lay a mirth path. Holmes gave a cry of delight as he approached it. An impression like a fine bundle of telegraph wires ran down the center of it. It was the Palmer tire.

"Here is Herr Heldegger, sure enough," cried Holmes exultantly. "My reasoning seems to have been pretty sound, Watson."

"I congratulate you."

"But we have a long way still to go. Kindly walk clear of the path. Now let us follow the trail. I fear that it will not lead very far."

We found, however, as we advanced that this portion of the moor is intersected with soft patches, and, though we frequently lost sight of the track, we always succeeded in picking it up once more.

"Do you observe," said Holmes, "that the rider is now undoubtedly forcing the pace? There can be no doubt of it. Look at this impression, where you get both tires clear. The one is as deep as the other. That can only mean that the rider is throwing his weight on to the handle bars, as a man does when he is sprinting. By Jove, he has had a fall!"

There was a broad, irregular smudge hovering some yards of the track. Then there were a few footmarks, and the tire disappeared once more.

"A side step," I suggested.

Holmes held up a crumpled branch of flowering goose. To my horror I perceived that the yellow blossoms were all dashed with crimson. On the path, too, and among the heather were dark stains of dotted blood.

"Bad!" said Holmes. "Bad! Stand clear, Watson! Not an unnecessary footstep! What do I need here? He fell wounded—he stood up—he remounted—he proceeded. But there is no other track. Cattle on this side path. He was surely not gored by a bull? Impossible! But I see no traces of any one else. We must push on, Watson. Surely, with status as well as the track to guide, he cannot escape us now."

Our search was not a very long one. The tracks of the tire began to curve fantastically upon the wet and shining path. Suddenly, as I looked ahead, the gleam of metal caught my eye from amid the thick gorse bushes. Out of them we dragged a bicycle, Palmer tread, one pedal bent and the whole front of it horribly smeared and slobbered with blood. On the other side of the bushes a shoe was projecting. We ran round and there lay the unfortunate rider. He was a tall man, full bearded, with spectacles, one glass of which had been knocked out. The cause of his death was a frightful blow upon the head, which had crushed in part of his skull. That he could have gone on after receiving such an injury and much for the vitality and courage of the man. He wore shoes, but no socks, and his open coat disclosed a nightshirt beneath it. It was undoubtedly the German master.

Holmes turned the body over reverently and examined it with great attention. He then sat in deep thought for a time, and I could see by his ruffled brow that this grim discovery had not, in his opinion, advanced us much in our inquiry.

"It is a little difficult to know what to do, Watson," said he at last. "My own inclinations are to push this inquiry on, for we have already lost so much time that we cannot afford to waste another hour. On the other hand, we are bound to inform the police of the discovery and to see that this poor fellow's body is looked after."

"I could make a note back."

"But I need your company and assistance. Wait a bit! There is a fellow cutting peat up yonder. Bring him over here, and he will guide the police."

I brought the peasant across, and Holmes dispatched the frightened man with a note to Dr. Huxtable.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

First Fair One—How dreadful it is to have a skeleton in the family! Second Fair One—I know, dear. Have you ever tried exercise?

Smash That Frown.

Did you ever notice the kinds and varieties of frowns you meet in a short walk on the streets? Perhaps it is the twentieth century expression developing from the general hurry of the day. However, no matter how impatient people may be to get ahead of time, it never pays to hurry inside or to walk with one's eyebrows. The majority of people nowadays hurry, hurry, hurry along the streets, their brows tied up in little tight knots of strenuous attention of some sort. It is refreshing to see any one move with quick energy; an alive and active gait is always to be commended, but why not be cheerful about it? It doesn't help one. It doesn't make saleswomen hurry or street cars stop. It only makes one look one's worst and grow old before one's time.

Frowning is a habit. I often wonder how astonished some of the passersby on the street would be were we to suddenly stop them and say: "What is the matter? What are you frowning about?" I am sure half of them are not really conscious of it. Then some time they will discover deep wrinkles in their brows that are there to stay, and they'll long in vain to be rid of them.

Mrs. Wigg's advice never to feel sorry for oneself is well worth while. It never wins sympathy. To be cheerful, and, even if not, to look cheerful, is surely a duty we all owe to each other.—New York Globe.

A College Girl's Lament.

"You may be thankful," said the Vassar girl to her friend, "that you were never sent to college. My family has made my life miserable ever since I graduated. No matter what I do or how clever I am, it is all taken as a matter of course. Even when I have an article or poem published they all say, 'Oh, yes, of course, Frances is very bright; but then she has a college education.' If I don't do anything worth while they all want to know what good my college education has been to me. Now, whatever you do, even though it may be an ordinary achievement, they all say: 'Just look at Miss So-and-so. Her stories are in every magazine, and yet she never had any special advantages. She never went to college.' Sometimes I wish all the colleges were at the bottom of the sea. The only thing I learned there that I really enjoy was making fudge. I have a great mind to open a shop for it."—Exchange.

Three Sided Hamper.

One of the most useful things that one can have in a house is a three sided hamper for soiled clothes. It is much more satisfactory than the ordinary round or four sided hamper, as it occupies less space, besides being more slightly in appearance. It is strongly built of heavy wicker woven in and out and twisted around strong supports at the corners, and the front is rounded, thus giving more room inside without making any appreciable difference in the amount of floor space occupied. The top is snugly and the hinges are serviceable and strong, as are also the handles, which are formed of rings securely attached.

Oiling Floors.

For oiling the floors of houses that have not good boards, one small can of cherry red paint mixed with two quarts of boiled linseed oil and applied with a cloth will be found excellent. A stimpier way for good floors is to beat the boiling point common boiled linseed oil and while still hot go over the floor, using an old paint brush and keeping the oil constantly hot. Even should the floor be rough and inclined to silver this will be found a great improvement.

Exercise Your Throat.

Exercise your throat by singing to have a rounded throat; sing, whether you have a "voice" or not, desiring the exercise valuable. At night wrap the throat in a linen cloth, wet with scented oil. This will nourish the skin and soften its outlines. Exercise the throat every day by turning the head from side to side slowly and never fast. Try this ten minutes every night and morning.

ROMAN DICE THROWING

Devices Used to Prevent Fraud in the Days of the Caesars.

The number of dice used was three, being marked with a minimum of one and a maximum of six spots. The most fortunate throw, called *venustus* by Cicero and *basilicus* by Plautus, was when the dice showed three seniores, or eighteen spots. The gravity of the losses depended naturally upon the amount of money at stake and the fines that were paid when the dice showed one or more aces.

It is difficult to explain what skill had to do with such a game. Still, as the Romans described how inveterate gamblers could succeed in throwing the six and in avoiding the unit. In a graffiti at Pompeii an honest player congratulates himself for having gained a good sum of money without fraud. Plautus dwells on these dishonest practices, to avoid which several instruments were invented, such as the horn and the tritillus.

It seems, however, that these instruments did not always fulfill their purpose. A third one was consequently invented in the shape of a tower, with a spiral staircase inside and a funnel on top. The dice, shaken first in the horn or in the tritillus, were thrown into the funnel and rolled down the spiral staircase until they landed on the table. Such precautions rendered cheating almost impossible.

His Unenviable Position.

"Are you in any way related to the mobility, Mr. Goldwaller?" inquired the reporter.

"No!" replied the rectangular but eminently natate old millionaire. "You see, all my children are boys."—Puck.

Our Flexible Language.

"Pa, what does it mean when you say that one man completely overshadowed another?"

"Why—it means that he outshines him."

"Oh!"—Cleveland Leader.

THE DEEP SEA DIVER.

His Calling About the Most Grewsome of All Occupations.

Beyond all question, the calling of a deep sea diver employed in examining and clearing away sunken wrecks is the most gruesome. Putting aside the fact that his life is in constant danger from the results of submarine enemies or accident to his diving dress and apparatus, the sights that he is called upon to see, and to see, moreover, amid the most horrible surroundings, exceed in ghastliness even those which the hospital or the army surgeon is called upon to confront. No where else on land or sea are so many accumulated horrors to be found as in the hull of a ship which has sunk with crew and passengers.

The hideous condition in which the diver finds the victims of the wreck, some half devoured by fish, some standing upright and floating to and fro with a ghastly parody of living motion, some still locked together as though yet in the last agony of the death struggle, and some floating about the interior of a ship and knocking and rubbing up against him with a hideous likelihood that is utterly indescribable. These are some of the horrible sights which deep sea divers have to work amid when they are employed on sunken wrecks. When to all these are added the awful gloom and silence amid which the work has to be performed, there will not seem to be much doubt that of all modern callings that of the deep sea diver is the most gruesome.

Washing in Naples.

Washing in Naples is done in an old tub, barrel or dish and generally outside of the house, and by the amount of water used one would judge it to be scarce. Instead of a board a broad stone is used, supported by one stick underneath and the edge of the tub. Water is cold, and the clothes are hung out to dry in every conceivable place. I saw some towels hung out of a window in the palace. No clothespins are used. When one can afford it rings are strung on to the line; otherwise strings are tied to strings, to which a double piece of short string is tied; one corner of the article to be dried is slipped into this and never becomes loose.—Chicago Tribune.

A Curious Fruit.

A writer in the National Geographic Magazine tells of a tree growing in the Malay archipelago, the Andaman Islands and Ceylon, which produces a fruit used in fishing, with results of a remarkable character. The fruit is pounded up into paste and left in bags overnight, after which it is sunk at low tide in deep holes along the reefs. The fish soon begin to appear at the surface, some of them lifeless, others attempting to swim or faintly struggling, with their ventral side uppermost. In this condition the natives have no difficulty in picking them out of the water with their hands.

SPIRIT OF THE PIANO.

More Adapted to the Parlor Than to the Concert Hall.

The fact that the piano is descended from the spinet and the harpsichord is still a stumbling block to amateurs of music. The fact that in tone and resonance it has lately been enormously developed is also a stumbling block to those who write for it. The first class have entirely neglected the harpsichord, a perfect and fully evolved instrument, the spirit of which is altogether different from that of the piano. The second class have been tempted by the dynamics of the piano to treat it too much like an orchestra and to forget that it is not only a solo instrument, but really a chamber instrument.

Its utterance, which Chopin understood so well, is really chamber music, and there is always something lamentable to me in the contemplation of a great artist distressing himself and his instrument in the attempt to fill a large concert room with exaggerated expressions of a delicate and intimate temperament. The effect is never entirely satisfactory, however great the artist may be, for that note of intimacy which is surely the very essence and spirit of the piano cannot possibly be maintained to the presence of a large and miscellaneous audience.

When we consider among all our impressions of pianoforte music the moments that have given us memorable pleasure, we find that they took place in intimate assemblies where some one played and some one sang and where the atmosphere thrilled with just that amount of electric disturbance which we call sympathy, which is born with the meeting of friends and dies when they disperse.—National Review.

Roman Nature.

"We tried a new experiment in our town," said the man with silver rimmed spectacles. "We thought that the tendency to vanity was so great that there ought to be some reward for people who were capable of standing aside and rejoicing in the success of others. So we organized a society and arranged for the presentation of modesty medals."

"How did it work?"

"Badly. As soon as a man won one of the medals he would swell up and get so proud that we'd have to take it away from him."—Washington Star.

The Turkish Postman.

Postal conditions in the interior of Turkey are still in a patriarchal stage of evolution. When a postman arrives in a village on muleback he distributes the letters in a public place, giving each his own, and then putting the undelivered ones into the hands of relatives or acquaintances of those to whom they are addressed. Yet it is said that 80 per cent reach their destination.

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"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head



to foot, and looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. Blood and pus oozed from a great sore on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body, and every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out with pain. My doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to end my frightful sufferings.

"My mother-in-law begged me to try Cuticura. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh, and brought me the first real sleep in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely, and took the Resolvent for the blood. Soon the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, my hair started to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. If any one doubts this, tell them to write to me.—Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J."

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Saturday, August 19, 1905.

It is estimated that it will require 50,000 men to harvest the wheat crop in the Northwest.

Marshall Field of Chicago voluntarily agrees to pay taxes on forty millions of dollars. Why that some of Newport's rich summer residents were not equally as patriotic.

The President says that he sees no need of a special session of Congress. That is the way the most of the country feels. Let us have peace and let Congress stay at home.

The Park Commission has issued an appeal to the public to destroy the caterpillar nests as fast as they appear upon trees. In this way only can the progress of these pests be checked.

According to the census statisticians the race suicide still continues notwithstanding President Roosevelt's strong protest against such action. The birth rate is said to be steadily declining and has been since 1860.

It is to be hoped that when Old Home Week comes around the weather will not be quite as disagreeable as it has been for several days this week. Inclement weather would upset the beetle-laid plans of the committee.

There are now over 1500 miles of railroad in Cuba, making it possible to go from one end of the island to the other, and branch lines are planned for the east and west which will eventually make every part of the country accessible by train.

The Peace Commission has struck its first snag. That is on paying the cost of the war. Both sides are determined on their own standpoint and the chances are that they will fail to agree. It looks now as though the sessions would come to an end in a disagreement speedily.

According to out of town papers Newport society is torn from stem to stern because Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish snubbed Mrs. William G. Roelker in front of the Casino on Thursday, and it may take an international peace commission to settle the difficulty. Meanwhile the world moves on.

It is said that there is a combine underway of all the breweries in Rhode Island, Fall River and New Bedford. The capital of this new combined company is to be \$10,000,000, and the minimum output of beer is to be 500,000 hogheads per annum. Somebody will do considerable guzzling.

The trolley line between Boston and New York is now complete. The last link was a piece of three miles a short distance from Hartford. The route between the cities is Boston, Worcester, Palmer, Springfield, Hartford, New Britain, Plainville, Southington, Middletown, Cheshire, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, New York. The total fares are about \$4.

The action of Capt. Dodge and his officers of the steamer New Shoreham, when she struck the floating wreck in Block Island harbor, is deserving of the highest commendation. Their coolness and prompt action doubtless saved many lives. The way the engineer and fireman stuck to their posts with the water rapidly gaining around them shows that brave men are not yet all gone.

The railroad commissioners of Massachusetts have authorized the Worcester & Providence Street Railway Co., a Shaw road, to construct and maintain a railway over private land in Waverly, Sutton, Douglas and Uxbridge. The board has authorized the company to build over public right of way, and with the exception of the city of Worcester the company may build its road as far as the Massachusetts state line.

The New York World figures out that John D. Rockefeller's yearly income is \$26,000,000 and that for the first seven months of the present year he has given away \$14,000,000. If he gives \$50,000,000 to Chicago University his total gifts for the year will be \$61,000,000, or two and one-half times his income, leaving him for the first time in his life a poorer man at the end of the year than he was at the beginning.

It is said that the great Jewish bankers of this and other countries have issued this ultimatum to Russia: "Until equal civil and religious rights are given the Jews of Russia, no money will be loaned the Russian government by any American Jews. The Rothschilds are united with the American Jewish bankers in this agreement. No financial concern will be allowed to loan Russia money, under pain of the displeasure and financial punishment that such a combination of resources could dispense."

Theodore P. Shouts, chairman of the Ishmian Canal Commission, estimates that the Panama Canal will be dug in five years. He says he finds no insurmountable difficulties to be met. The health problem is being vigorously dealt with. The improvement of the sanitary conditions of the zone and the proper care of the workmen are first considerations. Mr. Shouts, upon his visit to the canal zone, found practically no provision for housing the laborers and little for the higher paid officials. That is all right for talk to the public, but nobody believes it will be built in five or even ten years.

New England Crops.

Throughout the larger portion of New England generally ample precipitation has occurred, which, together with high temperatures, have caused practically an ideal condition for the growth and development of all vegetation. Some rust and blight are reported to potatoes, and this crop, in some localities, will be below the average. Corn is developing well and crop prospects are excellent. Grains of all kinds are above the average, and harvesting is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Some damage to grain from lodging, and also to wetting in the shock, was reported.

The weather of the past week was decidedly favorable for the growth and development of corn; the moisture being generally ample, the sunshine being sufficient, and considerable wind movement obtained, without excessive velocities. Ears are setting well and promise of a large yield was never better. Small grains of all kinds are being harvested with good results. Some damage to wetting in shock was reported in some localities, while in others limited damage occurred from lodging. Buckwheat made good progress the past week and is in at least a seasonable condition. Sweet corn is coming into the market now in large quantities, and the quality is improved.

Although haying is generally completed, late fields are being harvested with good results, although some damage was done by the recent heavy rains in the southern portion of New England. Second-crop hay made rapid growth the past week, owing to increased precipitation. Late-sown corn for fodder makes a splendid appearance and insures good results. Pastures have also greatly revived and plenty of fall feed is assured.

Pears and peaches continue to show a fair crop. Berries have greatly increased, due to ample precipitation; blueberries, which have heretofore been scarce, are coming in in large quantities. Raspberries and blackberries continue to be marketed in large amounts. Apples continue to fall badly, and the winter varieties will be scarce.

Garden truck of all kinds was never in a better condition than at present. Potatoes show some damage from rust and blight, but only in isolated cases. The recent rains have been a great help and all of these products have revived. Onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, sweet potatoes, cabbages, beans, etc., are abundant, and are being brought to market.

America's Prosperity.

Statistics compiled by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor at Washington show that the exports of manufactures in the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$548,620,207, as against \$452,415,921 in the preceding year, \$438,851,758 in 1900, and \$183,595,743 in 1895. The exports for the past fiscal year were, "not only the largest on record, but are in excess of the combined exports of all articles in the centennial year, 1876, and nearly \$140,000,000 more than the total imports and exports of the country at the close of the civil war."

A conspicuous feature is the large increase of exports of locomotives to Japan, 151 engines having been sent thither in 1905, as against 74 in the previous year. Mexico and Argentina increased their purchases of American sewing machines, while Japan increased her purchases of electrical machinery and builders' hardware, each in a substantial degree. Copper manufactures take second rank with a total valuation of \$86,225,291 in 1905, as compared with \$57,142,081. There was an increase of \$10,000,000 in the copper exports to China.

Cotton manufactures present one of the striking features of the year's export record; having advanced from \$22,408,713 in 1904 to \$49,666,080 in the year just ended. The growth occurred chiefly in cotton cloth exports, \$14,896,199 being the total in 1904 and \$41,820,542 the figure for 1905. To China there was an increase of about 400,000,000 yards over last year's exportation of 78.9 millions, and the value of our cotton cloth exports to that country increased from \$4,000,000 in 1904 to \$27,750,000 in 1905. Japan was the only other country to show a considerable increase, the total being 16,000,000 yards, as against 440,000 yards in 1904.

New Haven Road.

In four years the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co. has increased its grossed receipts \$8,250,000, its operating expenses \$7,000,000 and its net receipts over \$2,000,000. Its passenger business has increased about \$4,000,000 in that period and its freight business about \$5,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30 the total receipts of New Haven from its passenger traffic will approximate \$23,500,000, while the receipts from freight will cross \$24,200,000. In 1904 its surplus was equivalent to 7.61 per cent on the \$30,000,000 of capital stock. New Haven's growth in traffic within next five years will undoubtedly be very heavy. It has its territory so thoroughly in hand now that the increase in traffic need not be attended by any extraordinary increase in cost of operating. This is one of the most prosperous roads in the country.

Congressman Granger is a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union and has left for Brussels. He will be abroad some six weeks.

Cortelyou is to succeed Shaw as Secretary of the Treasury in February.

State Sovereignty's Last Ditch.

The New Orleans Phrynos tells about the fight which Louisiana made a few years ago to prevent its sanitary service from being turned over to the national board of health, and drolly adds: "Now we rush into the arms of Uncle Sam, and are only too happy if we can trade our out-of-date Democratic state sovereignty trumpery for relief from the responsibility of a plain duty, and for money enough for a temporary sanitation of the city. Truly, times change." "They do, indeed," is the commentary of the Louisville Courier-Journal, "so fast and so much that there seems little old-fashioned Democracy left anywhere in the country."

It is a great thing to have an Uncle Samuel to fall back on in time of trouble, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Every paper in the Phrynos's latitude commends the action of the Louisiana and New Orleans authorities in letting the national government take charge of the situation. The state and city would have been glad to "go it alone," but the case was too big for them to handle, or they thought it was too big. In that situation state sovereignty and local pride have to take a back seat.

The conditions have changed since the old days when state rights was a religion in certain parts of the country. If John Taylor of Caroline or John C. Calhoun had foreseen Louisiana's surrender of her functions to the federal authority they would have wished they had never been born. Omniscient as was that old particularist Thomas Jefferson, some things have turned up since his time which were not dreamed of in his philosophy.

State sovereignty has been getting some hard knocks in recent years, but its own section is not doing much lamenting on that account. The states will always be able to hang on to all the rights which they need. This is a great and progressive country. What little usefulness state ascendancy in its ancient phase ever had, if it had any, has been lost, and the idea itself has to go the way of all defunct and discredited things. At one time and another it made something of a stir in this country, but its day is over. State sovereignty's funeral is taking place in New Orleans, and it has very few mourners.

The Massachusetts state census returns for the decade from 1906-1905 show that 254 out of 354 towns and cities have made a net gain of \$3,357. Only five of the 33 cities have so far reported and it is expected that the increase from this source will swell the total increase to over 600,000.

Middletown.

The often discussed topic of a Guild House is again being agitated in the Berkeley parish and at present seems likely to assume definite form in the near future when a site can be settled upon.

For the first time in many years the Christian Church bade back to be postponed, owing to the heavy downpour of Wednesday. Although Thursday was a perfect day, the attendance was not up to the usual number, due no doubt to the many other attractions which also held over on account of the bad weather of several days previous. A good number were present, however, some 400 dinner tickets having been sold, and everything in the eatable line was disposed of. The ladies selling fancy articles reported somewhat of a falling off from sales of other years. The dinner was reported excellent and there was a thriving sale of ice cream. The lemonade walk was most attractive with its decorations of yellow cheese-cloth and profusion of hydrangeas. The affair was its usual decked success, people being present from all parts of the island.

Miss Gilligan having resigned her position as teacher at the Wyatt school, Miss Beth A. Peckham has recently been secured to fill the vacancy.

Blackberries and huckleberries are being found in large quantities in Jamestown, a number of parties from Middletown having gone over this week berrying.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1905.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent Aug. 19 to 23, warm wave 18 to 22, cool wave 21 to 25. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Aug. 24, cross west of Rockies by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern states 29. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Aug. 24, great central valleys 26, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Aug. 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states 31. About dates of this disturbance I expect tropical storms on the Caribbean sea or Gulf of Mexico, but not great storms such as occurred two years ago. These tropical storms lessen the force of the continental disturbance, and therefore while the latter will be of more than usual intensity I do not expect them to be very dangerous nor very extensive.

About time above described disturbance passes out onto the Atlantic the storms in many sections will greatly increase in extent and intensity, and I would not wish to be out on the North Atlantic about last two days of August. At that time the first disturbance of September will be entering the Pacific slope and will develop fierce weather features. Temperatures of last week in August will average below normal. Heaviest rains in great central valleys; scattering showers elsewhere. Electric storms in places not far from Aug. 30. Next bulletin will give general forecasts of September weather.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST 1905.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MOON	High water	Low water	Eve
19 Sat	5	18	6	21	9	11	12	10	13	10	11	10
20 Sun	6	19	7	22	10	12	11	11	14	11	12	11
21 Mon	7	20	8	23	11	13	12	12	15	12	13	12
22 Tue	8	21	9	24	12	14	13	13	16	13	14	13
23 Wed	9	22	10	25	13	15	14	14	17	14	15	14
24 Thur	10	23	11	26	14	16	15	15	18	15	16	15
25 Fri	11	24	12	27	15	17	16	16	19	16	17	16
26 Sat	12	25	13	28	16	18	17	17	20	17	18	17
27 Sun	13	26	14	29	17	19	18	18	21	18	19	18
28 Mon	14	27	15	30	18	20	19	19	22	19	20	19
29 Tue	15	28	16	31	19	21	20	20	23	20	21	20
30 Wed	16	29	17		20	22	21	21	24	21	22	21
31 Thu	17	30	18		21	23	22	22	25	22	23	22

Washington Matters.

No More Reciprocity Treaties—New Treaty with Russia—Chinese Trade is Pending—Weather Bureau Investigation—Notes.
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1905.
It is stated that when Congress re-assembles it will find that the President has reconsidered his announced intention never to send another reciprocity treaty to Congress. It will be recalled that before the close of the last session several carefully drawn reciprocity treaties were sent to the Senate and there were blocked by the efforts of a small coterie of determined high protectionists. The President at that time declared that he would never again send a reciprocity treaty to Congress (if something had occurred to break the calm nonchalance of the stand patters, it looks very much as though this had come to pass. The fact that Germany has negotiated treaties with seven European countries which will become operative in 1905, that the new duties will bear very hardly on the western farmers who are expecting a bumper crop this fall, and the boycott of American goods in China make toward forcing the hand of the protectionists and indicate that the "something" has happened that will make the presentation of new reciprocity treaties a necessity. The wave of reciprocity has swept over all the northward and it is stated that the cattle men and the wheat growers will combine to use all their influence on the administration. The President will not be slow to act if he sees that the conditions are ripe.

It is stated also that there is a prospect of a reorganization of the treaty with Russia, so that American goods may once more have a show in the land of the czar. It is said that Ambassador Meyer has been working with the foreign office in St. Petersburg on the draft of a new treaty and that it is almost ready to receive the sanction of the two governments. It is of course possible that this has a good deal to do with the peace negotiations now going on. Russia does not like a tariff war with the United States any more than does this country. It was stated that M. Witte had authority to negotiate a treaty with the United States on this subject and that he could come to Washington either before or after the Portsmouth conference for this purpose.

Russia cannot hope to gain more than the friendly regard of this country by such a step, for there is no way in which our friendship could be of any benefit to her at the Portsmouth conference. Also Russia is much less hurt by a tariff war than is this country. Russia exports very little to us. It is true that she sent some beet sugar, over which the tariff war arose. She also sends some hides and furs, but she cannot send petroleum and there is little else in her line of exports that we want. On the other hand we had been building up a good market in European Russia when the sugar bounty question arose to put an end to it, and we were sending about \$75,000,000 to her annually in tools, agricultural machinery, iron manufactures and the like against less than \$25,000,000 worth of material that she was sending to us.

On the other hand there seems little prospect of settling the question of trade with China without yielding to her on the subject of Cooley labor in this country. The boycott is spreading at Shanghai, according to advices to the State Department and American interests there are seriously affected. Three thousand Chinese in Bangkok have communicated with their agents in Shanghai to ship no more American goods, and the other foreign residents of Shanghai are afraid that the boycott will extend to them. The students are in control of the situation and it is impossible to do anything, as the Chinese government declares its impotency and there can be of course no new treaty negotiated with China at present.

At the same time the Chinese who want to come to the United States are not waiting on any little formalities like treaties. The Treasury Department inspectors have just made the biggest haul of "imported" Chinese near Buffalo that has been made in years. It appears that the inspectors had been looking for years for a chance to lay hands on one Snyder, a runner of alien immigrants and a smuggler of contraband goods across the Canadian border. It was suspected that he was in the trade but he never could be detected "with the goods." Last week at night, however, the inspectors got him with a steam launch full of Romanians and a lot of Chinamen in rowboats. It is known that Buffalo, while a favorite point for man-smuggling of this sort, is not the only point on the Canadian and Mexican borders. The penalty for work of this sort is heavy and the Treasury is going to prosecute Snyder to the extent of the law. It is said that with his sons, who were also in the capture, he may be fined as much as \$22,000 and imprisoned for forty-four years. The point of the capture, however, is not the possible prosecution of the immigrant runner but the underground methods that Chinamen take to get into this country while their government is busy declaring that no such traffic exists and that there is no boycott of American goods going on in Chinese ports.

Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau, has issued a statement regarding the alleged irregularities in his department. He states that there is absolutely nothing in the Weather Bureau that will not stand the fullest investigation. There have been some lax and dishonest employees discharged from the Bureau, he says, and they have been trying to create the impression that there was crookedness in the Bureau and that it was being investigated by the Secret Service. As a matter of fact the books of the Bureau are open to any reputable authority that wants to examine them and the chief declares that they will show nothing to be ashamed of.

A FICTION NUMBER.

"The September Century will be a fiction number," "Miss Gladwin's Choice," a long story (complete) by Anthony Hope, leading in interest. There will be other stories by Elizabeth Herlihy, Lawrence Mott, Edwin L. Sabin, Oscar King Davis, Seamus MacManus, Harvey J. O'Higgins, Gouverneur Morris, Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, and Elizabeth Robbins, author of "The Magnetic North."

Since the U. S. Government took charge of the situation there has been a rapid improvement in the condition of affairs at New Orleans. It is believed that in a few weeks the disease will be entirely stamped out.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 11-25-17

Loomis to Leave State Department
Springfield, O., Aug. 17.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis was shown the report from Lenox, Mass., that W. C. Sanger was to be made assistant secretary of state when Mr. Root assumes the portfolio. Mr. Loomis made a statement in which he indicated his intention to resign from the state department. He also said that upon leaving his present position he expects to be given a diplomatic post and that at present he has no idea of what country he will be assigned.

Fled From Police and Lost Arm
New London, Conn., Aug. 17.—William Sykes of the coast artillery, stationed at Fort H. C. Wright, Fishers Island, fell on the railroad tracks while trying to escape from a policeman and had his right arm cut off by a train. Sykes and three companions were in a quarrel at the station and the policeman attempted to arrest them.

Strange Dog Started Epidemic
Whitinsville, Mass., Aug. 16.—Three dogs, all in the early stages of hydrophobia, were shot here yesterday. The dogs were pets and of value. Many cases have been traced to dogs bitten by a strange dog on July 29 and July 30. Other dogs are being watched, and all dogs in the town of Northbridge are required to wear muzzles.

Departure From General Polley
Washington, Aug. 18.—G. M. Letch, United States stamp deputy collector of internal revenue at Wilmington, Del., who some months ago was elected a member and subsequently was chosen president of the city council of Wilmington, will be permitted to retain both offices. This decision has been reached by President Roosevelt.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

T. Gabaloni, an Italian, 65 years old, was instantly killed by a switching engine at Barre, Vt.

While playing on a small shed, near a temporary bridge over the Charles river at Cambridge, Mass., John Carr, aged 10, fell into the river and was drowned.

Nathaniel Mender, the second mayor of Waterville, Me., is dead, aged 69. For many years he was prominent in the business life of the city.

Robert S. Dunning, the artist, died at his summer home, Westport Harbor, Mass. He was born in 1820 at Brunswick, Me., and was educated at Fall River, Mass.

For Sale.

A Desirable Middletown Farm of 80 Acres of Land, with Extensive Sea Frontage.

This farm is only about two miles out from Newport. It has a fine residence, barns and other buildings. One of the most fertile and best hay-producing farms in Middletown. It would make an ideal country home for a gentleman desiring to combine farming with a country life, and having good yachting and boating facilities. Price \$30,000.

Apply to
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Sole Agent, 132 Bellevue Avenue,
Newport, R. I.
Telephone, No. 323.

Deaths.

In this city, 17th inst., William May, daughter of William and Mary Lewis, aged 2 months.
In this city, 12th inst., Sarah Jones Purshull, aged 67 years.
In this city, 10th inst., Robert Gresson, in the 90th year of his age.
In this city, 18th inst., Hermann Patrick, infant son of Herman and Annie A. Morie.
In this city, 16th inst., Samuel Allen, aged 7 years.
In this city, 16th inst., George Jamison, aged 82 years.
In this city, 17th inst., Louisa French, wife of John W. French, aged 32 years.
In North Attleboro, 15th inst., Esther R. wife of George R. Taylor, in her 88th year.
In Wakefield, 16th inst., Phyllis Easton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Watson, aged 8 years.
In Brooklyn, N. Y., 12th inst., George W. Bowen, formerly of this city, aged 77 years.
In Providence, 18th inst., Henrietta, widow of Julius Merrill, in her 76th year; 14th inst., Francis H. Reynolds, in her 70th year; 16th inst., Albert Frederick Rous Mowen, in his 81st year; 17th inst., Elizabeth, wife of John H. Griffin, in her 66th year.
In Fall River, 15th inst., Margaret, wife of George Sykes, in her 87th year.

LET ME SELL YOUR
REAL ESTATE
—OR—
BUSINESS.

Describe your property and give me your lowest cash price in your letter. If you want to sell property let me know your requirements. I have or can find just what you want. I can save you money. Write today.

C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
94 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE
SICK
HEAD
ACHE

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing equally valuable in Constipation, cramping and flatulence, and all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system. Even if they only vent this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure the headache.

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but for the fact that they are so easily obtained, and that they are so cheap, and that they are so safe, and that they are so effective, and that they are so reliable, and that they are so trustworthy, and that they are so honest, and that they are so pure, and that they are so clean, and that they are so simple, and that they are so easy to use, and that they are so quick to act, and that they are so sure to cure, and that they are so good for you, and that they are so worth the money, and that they are so worth the trouble, and that they are so worth the time, and that they are so worth the effort, and that they are so worth the cost, and that they are so worth the risk, and that they are so worth the pain, and that they are so worth the sweat, and that they are so worth the blood, and that they are so worth the life, and that they are so worth the soul, and that they are so worth the heaven, 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INDEMNITY AND SAKHALIN

Terms Upon Which Envoys
Seem Hopelessly Split

CZAR TO BE CONSULTED

Witte Was Instructed Not to Pay
War Tribute or Cede a Foot of
Russian Soil—Komura Will
Also Lay the Situation Before
Mikado—Distinctly Bad Im-
pression Regarding the Out-
look—A Hope That Roosevelt
Will Step in If the Conference
Shows Signs of Going to Pieces

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The crisis in the peace conference has been reached and pessimism is again the note. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn and there is still hope. Predictions of a final rupture today certainly will not be justified unless Baron Komura figuratively picks up his hat and announces that it is useless to proceed further. Mr. Witte, at least, will not be precipitate. At today's session, after article 11 (the limitation of Russia's sea power in the Far East) and article 12 (fishing rights on the Russian littoral) are disposed of, he will favor an adjournment until Monday to hear the last word from St. Petersburg.

The pessimism is based upon the fact that no progress was made yesterday. The exchange of views at the morning session upon article 9 (renunciation for the "cost of the war") showed at once the plenipotentiaries were as far apart as the poles and it was passed over. Article 10 (the surrender of the interned Russian warships) was also passed, not in the opinion of one of the plenipotentiaries, because it could have been arranged, but because, with the shadow of the two main points in dispute hanging over the conference, both sides were cautious and preferred to postpone it to the end. Article 11 (limitation of sea power) is also adjustable after modification, and article 12 will present no difficulties. So that the situation is practically what it was when Witte last Saturday presented the Russian reply with its non possumus to articles 5 and 9 (indemnity and Sakhalin).

The only change is now compromise—Russia to yield Sakhalin and Japanese indemnity. Neither will yield both and perhaps Japan, at the final show of hands, will yield neither. Mr. Witte, under the imperial indications contained in the instructions given him before he left St. Petersburg, can agree neither to pay war tribute nor cede a foot of Russian soil. St. Petersburg, therefore, in the last resort, remains to be heard from. Doubtless this is the reason he favors a postponement today over Sunday. Baron Komura probably will welcome an adjournment of two days in order that he also may lay the situation before his government for its final decision.

The sudden revival of deep pessimism was induced by the report given out when the plenipotentiaries returned to the hotel last night that no progress had been made. But to those on the inside that was not surprising. Things had gone smoothly enough, only the impasse had been reached—there had been the glint of cold steel in the conference chamber. And the few words Witte said to the foreign newspaper correspondents was as usual, not encouraging. He looked tired and said nothing had been accomplished.

No great hope is cherished in the Japanese camp. "We are not bluffers," said Mr. Satō, and from an authoritative source there comes a distinctly bad impression regarding the outlook. It is coupled, however, with an expression of the hope that if it develops that the conference is going to pieces President Roosevelt may again step in. The Japanese view is thus explained: "We came asking only what we wanted. Our terms were moderate. The world thinks so. It looks bad, I say so. I believe so. But the conference may yet be saved from shipwreck. Witte has been gracious. He has done what he can, but he has a future at home to consider."

A very important conference convened in Witte's room shortly before midnight. There were present Baron De Rosen, the other Russian plenipotentiary, and Messrs. De Martens, General Verinoff, Mr. Pokotiloff, Mr. Rhipoff and Captain Ronsine, the five Russian delegates. It is the first time a full meeting of the plenipotentiaries and delegates has been held since the conference began. The preliminary discussion of the Japanese conditions is already virtually ended. It is not improbable that the final report and recommendations of the Russian plenipotentiaries was passed upon and transmitted last night to the czar at Peterhof.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The three "articles" as they are officially designated in the brief communications authorized to be given to the press, which were disposed of yesterday, are in substance as follows:

First, Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderant influence" and special position in Korea, which Russia henceforth agrees is outside of her sphere of influence, Japan binding herself to recognize the suzerainty of the reigning family, but with the right to give advice and assistance to improve the civil administration of the empire. Second, mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria, each to surrender all special privileges in that province; mutual obligation to respect the "territorial integrity" of China and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that province (open door). Third, the cession to China of the

Chinese Eastern railroad from Harbin southward.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The crisis in the peace negotiations, upon which the eyes of the world are fastened, is approaching rapidly and the end of this week or the first of next at the latest should witness the deadlock and the end if the conference is to go to pieces.

Two more of the 12 articles, numbers 4 and 6, were disposed of yesterday. Article 4 consists of mutual pledges to observe the integrity of China and the policy of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations, and article 6 covers the surrender of the Russian leases to the Liaoting peninsula, Port Arthur, Dairen and the Blonde and Elliott Islands. To article 4 both parties gave ready assent, and the official statement of the adoption of that article took care to state that it was agreed to "unanimously."

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 17.—The prospects of peace are distinctly brighter. The plenipotentiaries are now laboring with a seriousness and earnestness which leave not the slightest doubt that both are anxious to conclude a treaty. Though the main points remain to be tackled and the plenipotentiaries of each side outwardly speak as if, unless the other gives way, the conference will go to pieces, the spirit of compromise is in the air.

Articles 7 and 8 were disposed of yesterday, the former "in principle," the latter "unanimously," according to the official bulletins. Article 7 provides for the cession to China of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad, running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and Dairen, and with a branch line connecting at Newchwang with the Shan Hai Kwan-Tientsin road. Article 8 provides for the retention by Russia of the line through northern Manchuria, which forms the connecting link of the main line of the trans-Siberian and the Ussuri railroad, with its terminal at Vladivostok and Harbinovsk.

Tariff League Organized

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The reciprocity conference, called to devise means of bettering the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, finished its work yesterday, arranged for a committee of 15 to prosecute the plans of the convention and formed a permanent organization to be styled the American Reciprocal Tariff League. The committee will have full power to organize and promote the work for which the convention assembled.

"Studied" the Patterson Woman
New York, Aug. 18.—A. R. Ash, the wealthy Duluth lumber broker, who has kept into sudden flame through his attentions to Nan Patterson, made a statement in which he lay a large part of the blame for his notoriety to his thirst for psychological research. To him, he said, Miss Patterson had never been more than a "character study," whose personality afforded him the opportunity of gratifying his curiosity.

Fever South of New Orleans
New Orleans, Aug. 18.—While the daily number of new cases of yellow fever in New Orleans has risen during the last three days, reaching 77 yesterday, the deaths are few. Rather alarming news from outside of New Orleans continues to come in. There is widespread infection in the Levee fishing settlement, at the mouth of the Bayou La Fourche, 80 miles south.

Held For Decapitating Baby
Columbus, Kas., Aug. 18.—Charged with murder in the first degree, Louise Juniper, 19, has been held without bond. She killed her new born babe by cutting off its head with a pruning knife to hide her disgrace. Her parents are highly respectable, and the young woman moved in the upper social circles of the town.

Unconscious For Over a Month
Lenox, Mass., Aug. 18.—Miss Ethel M. Cram, who has not yet recovered consciousness since a runaway accident July 13, but for whose recovery hopes were recently entertained, is said to be in a most critical condition as the result of a relapse.

For Dissolution of Union
Christiana, Aug. 14.—The Norwegian people, in a referendum taken Sunday, pronounced in favor of the dissolution of the union with Sweden with remarkable, though not unexpected, unanimity. Of 450,000 voters, 320,000 cast ballots.

Messenger and \$10,000 Missing
Chicago, Aug. 18.—Gus Bobba, a messenger employed by the drygoods house of Charles A. Stevens & Bros., has disappeared with \$10,000 of the firm's money. A reward of \$500 has been offered for his capture.

Big Catches of Ground Fish
Boston, Aug. 17.—Thirty-three vessels yesterday landed on T wharf a total of over 1,225,000 pounds of ground fish. Of the catch hadlock predominated, there being 810,500 pounds of that fish alone.

A Hundred Lives Lost
Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 18.—Confirmation of the report that the Marshall Islands were visited by a hurricane and tidal wave on June 30 has been received here. One hundred lives were lost.

A Preferred Mercantile Suit
Boston, Aug. 16.—Receiver Gray of the Preferred Mercantile company of this city has brought suit against G. E. Stillings, his brother, G. C. Stillings, both of whom are now serving sentences for contempt of court, and I. M. Walters, all officers of the concern, for an accounting to recover sums claimed to have been misused and misappropriated by them. About \$150,000 is involved in the suit.

Sixty Thousand Illegal Voters
Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—According to a statement made by the director of the department of public safety, based on a canvass made by the police, there are 60,068 names on the voting lists of this city which, under the law, have no right to be thereon. The assessors in all the voting divisions of the city will be asked to strike the alleged fraudulent names from the lists.

SLAIN BY TRAMPS

Eighteen-Year-Old Girl Strangled and Wounded

THREE MEN SUSPECTED

Had Called at House For Food, Which Had Been Prepared For Them at the Time Assault Was Made—Victim's Father Was Close By at the Time

Kents Hill, Me., Aug. 18.—A brutal and peculiarly atrocious murder was committed here last night, the victim being Mattie Hackett, the 18-year-old daughter of Levi J. Hackett, a farmer. The countryside is aroused over the affair and officers and men are searching the neighborhood for three tramps, who had upped at the house for food, and who are suspected of having been the perpetrators of the crime.

It was shortly after supper that four men called at the Hackett homestead, told a story of having traveled a long distance, of being in need of food and asked that they might be given something to eat. Mr. Hackett instructed his daughter to prepare a meal for the four strangers. While she was engaged in this service, Hackett, accompanied by Harry Jones, went to the nearby stable to do some of the evening chores. There was nothing in the appearance of the other three men to cause Hackett the slightest suspicion, as he left his daughter alone with them in the house. Mrs. Hackett at the time was visiting a neighbor.

While Hackett and Jones were yet at the barn a scream, as of one in distress, was heard from the direction of the house. The two men hastened to the farmhouse, which they found to be deserted. Just as they were about to enter the house a second time another scream was heard, this time as if from the highway toward Readfield. The farmer, with Jones following, hurried down the road, and at a place about 30 rods from the house found, lying by the wayside, the body of his daughter. He heard the sound of men running across the fields.

As soon as Hackett recovered from a momentary shock of the sight, he summoned a neighbor to his assistance. When Hackett and the neighbor returned to the place where the girl lay they found a small cord tightly drawn about her neck, by which she had evidently been strangled, although there was also a fearful gash in her hand. When found, the girl was unconscious and breathing. She died shortly after being carried to the house. The men which the young woman had been preparing for the men whom the police are of the opinion accomplished her death was on the table.

Searching parties were at once formed and the police of surrounding towns informed of the murder and instructed to look out for the three missing men. Harry Jones, who had made an attempt to get away, was, however, placed under arrest. He is 25 years old. In response to police inquiries, Jones said that he and the three men had been released from Auburn Jail Thursday morning, and had walked to Kents Hill, a distance of 25 miles. He said the name of one of his companions was James Brennan; the other two he did not know.

Sheriff Cummings of Auburn, who was asked concerning the story of Jones, said that five tramps had been released from Auburn Jail Thursday morning. They had all been committed from the Auburn municipal court. Their names are P. H. Gibbons, James Brennan, John McEachern, Richard Love and Harry Jones. While the motive for the crime is not clear as yet, the police are inclined to the belief that the murderers had attempted to assault the young woman. The wound on the girl's head was evidently caused by a blow with a stone or club. It is believed that the blow was struck to silence the outcry of the victim.

Women Barred From Saloons
Lowell, Mass., Aug. 18.—As a result of a murder committed in this city last week, the board of police last night issued an order to the Lowell liquor dealers prohibiting the sale of liquor to women to be drunk on the premises. It is claimed that the alleged murder of Mrs. Spaulding by G. S. Morris was due to the free use of liquor by Morris and several women in a saloon.

Brockton's Police Scandal
Brockton, Mass., Aug. 18.—Reserve Officer Frank E. Wall of the police force has been suspended by Mayor Keith pending a hearing on the charge of "improper and immoral conduct." The action against Wall is an outcome of the police scandal that has resulted already in the removal for alleged "immoral conduct" of Inspector Harris.

Man and Wife Drowned
South Glastonbury, Conn., Aug. 14.—While trying to save his wife from drowning last night in the Connecticut river, Columbus Serries became a victim of a death grip and before he could break his wife's hold they both sank to the bottom. A child of the Serries was on the bank when his parents drowned.

Aged Woman Strangled Herself
Meriden, Conn., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Mercy Marvin, 80 years old, committed suicide by hanging herself with a shawl to the lower part of the banister of the front hall staircase. By dropping into a sitting position she strangled herself to death. Poor health was the cause.

Wants State to Settle For Cabbages
Salem, Mass., Aug. 15.—The Essex county commissioners gave a hearing to Cornelius Lucy, who wishes the state to compensate him for 4070 cabbages eaten by deer on his farm at Salisbury. Under the law he was prohibited from protecting his cabbage patch. The commissioners will determine and certify the facts to the state officials.

\$7,000,000 INVOLVED

Brought as Result of Big Fight Over Copper Stock

Boston, Aug. 18.—Suits to recover 70,000 shares of Copper Range stock, valued at \$7,000,000, against Albert C. Burrage, Thomas W. Lawson and 14 great brokerage firms have been filed in the equity session of the superior court. William A. Paine, Charles H. Paine and Herbert I. Foster, as Paine, Welber & Co., are the plaintiffs.

These suits are a result of the Copper Range war, which came to a climax in State street the other day when Burrage and Lawson are alleged to have sold through brokers 70,000 shares of Copper Range stock which they were bound by contract to hold for another year.

The market value of the 70,000 shares at the time State street was threatened with a panic as a result of the war between the financiers was \$5,000,000 and the par value \$7,000,000. By the suits Paine and his firm seek to recover damages and alleged actual loss.

Has Record as a Thief

Boston, Aug. 18.—After a desperate chase in the market district, in which two alleged express thieves sought to escape the police, behind a madly-driven horse, Patrolmen Hyland and Murray arrested one of the men and captured the buggy. Captain Gaskin charges the men with being express thieves, who have reaped a rich harvest in the district, using a buggy and horse as their means of escape after committing the thefts. The arrested man is William E. Sullivan, a man with a record of two imprisonments for larceny. He is 22 years old and very small.

Double Automobile Fatality

Bennington, Vt., Aug. 15.—Harry Lindley of New York and Miss Elizabeth Willing of Chicago, to whom he was engaged to be married, were instantly killed, and Ambrose Cramer of Chicago, nephew of Miss Willing, and the chauffeur, Tom Adamson, were badly injured in an automobile accident at a crossing of the Rutland railroad a mile north of this town. The party were returning from Williams-town, Mass., when on crossing the track the machine was struck by a train.

Veteran Fireman's Muster

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 18.—The Albana Coon company of Stoughton, Mass., won the annual playoff of the New England Veteran Firemen's league. The Hancock of Brockton was second and the Protector of Brockton third, while the fourth and fifth prizes were divided between the T. W. Lane company of East Manchester and the City of Lowell of Lowell, which were tied. The companies participated in a street parade, 32 tubs being in line.

Disturbers Put to Rest

Boston, Aug. 18.—But for the timely intervention of a dozen hearty marines belonging to the U. S. S. Maryland, an organized raid last night at Lincoln wharf, on the Bass Point steamer New Brunswick, by hoodlums attempting to beat their way on a moonlight pleasure trip, might have succeeded. Although it necessitated a free fight, causing bloodshed and great delay, the ruffians were put to rest after being badly beaten.

More Tobacco Men Arrested

Boston, Aug. 18.—Internal revenue officers attached to the Boston office have continued their crusade against certain manufacturers of cigars and tobacco, who are alleged to be in schemes to defraud the government out of revenue. In addition to the arrests already made, deputy marshals arrested Joseph Mazzio of this city and Frank Cappolo of Lawrence. Both gave bail.

Embezzler Sent to Prison

Boston, Aug. 18.—In the superior criminal court here Louis J. Urann was sentenced to state prison for from three to five years after pleading guilty to the charge of embezzling \$11,533 from his employer, Samuel D. Goodenough, a provision dealer. When the thieving was discovered, Urann fled to Seattle, Wash. He put up a hard fight against extradition.

Notorious as a Fraud

Boston, Aug. 18.—Judge De Courcy sentenced to state prison for from four to seven years A. S. MacGill, who had pleaded guilty to uttering forged checks. Copies of records of conviction and sentence by Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia courts against MacGill in financial fraud cases were exhibited to the court before the imposition of sentence.

A Boy's Unusual Experience

Boston, Aug. 18.—Edward H. Hanson, aged 14, went to the roof of a four story building to fly his kite. In his eagerness to assist its flight, he ran backward, lost his balance and fell to the ground. When aid reached him he insisted he was not hurt, but he was taken to a hospital, where it was found that no bones had been broken.

Far-Off Jobs Go Begging

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 18.—The civil service examinations scheduled to be held in the postoffice building yesterday and today were declared off because of the failure of any applicants for the open positions to appear. Positions were offered in Manila and in Panama as physical chemists and bookkeepers at \$1800 per annum.

Worcester Has Much Typhoid

Worcester, Aug. 18.—Worcester is in the midst of a small typhoid epidemic, owing to an impure milk supply. Thus far 23 cases have been reported on one milkman's route. This man obtained his milk on the watershed of the metropolitan water system, and the state board of health is expected to take a hand.

Rainfall Less Than Usual

Boston, Aug. 15.—Ponds and reservoirs all over the state are showing a level considerably below their usual summer water mark. The hot weather had its effect, and more water is generally used in periods of excessive heat than in periods when the heat is only of average intensity; but the lack of spring rains was the principal cause.

CONFIDENCE.

The continual GROWTH of our business is proof of the confidence our customers have in our STRENGTH and RESPONSIBILITY.

New Accounts Welcomed.

Newport Trust Company,

303 THAMES STREET.

CAPITAL, \$300,000 SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$159,654

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President.

ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Treasurer.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET,

Leading Millinery House.

NEW LINE WHITE HATS,

IN STRAW, CHIP AND HAIR.

EMBROIDERY HATS,

DUCK, LEATHER and CANVAS HATS and CAPS, FOR OUTING AND BEACH WEAR.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ostrich Plumes, Pompons, Paradise Plumes, Wings and Fancy Toques.

Bargains in TRIMMED HATS, 98c. up. See our Bargains in FLOWERS, 10c. up. Everything in Millinery at

SCHREIER'S.

Pocahontas

Georges Creek

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The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone 222.

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,

Hecker's Buckwheat,

AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,

Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

We Beg to Announce That Our

SPRING LINES

—OF—

Carpets,

MATTINGS,

Wall Papers

AND

RUGS

Are now open, and in regard to price and quality are the best we have ever shown.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 Thames Street.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, 1903.

The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1893.

CHAPTER 129.
AN ACT in Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 103 of the General Laws, "Of Shows and Exhibitions."

(Passed May 11, 1903.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 103 of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections, numbered 1 and 2:

"Sec. 1. The sheriff of any county or any of his deputies, when so directed by him, may in the discharge of his duties enter any exhibition, performance, or place mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 103 of the General Laws.

"Sec. 2. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct any sheriff or deputy sheriff in entering any exhibition, performance, or place mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 103 of the General Laws shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of obstructing an officer and liable to the penalty imposed in section 1 of chapter 25 of the General Laws.

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

CHAPTER 130.
AN ACT in Amendment of Section 1 of Chapter 113 of the General Laws, as amended by section 1 of Chapter 584 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1893, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Every person who shall take, kill, or destroy any undomesticated rabbit, hare, or gray squirrel between the thirty-first day of December and the first day of November next following shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars for each and every rabbit, hare, or gray squirrel so taken, killed, or destroyed, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant and the other half to the use of the state.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and so much of said chapter 584 as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

CHAPTER 131.
AN ACT in Addition to Chapter 53 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Offences Against Public Policy."

(Passed May 11, 1903.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Every proprietor or publisher of a newspaper or periodical, or any agent or employee of such proprietor or publisher, who shall knowingly misrepresent the circulation of such newspaper or periodical for the purpose of securing advertising or other patronage shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage for any offence thereafter committed, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

CHAPTER 132.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 23 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 58 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, 1901, relating to the State Library.

(Passed May 11, 1903.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 23 of the General Laws as amended by section 2 of Chapter 58 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The sum of thirteen hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to be hereafter annually appropriated for the support of the state library, eight hundred dollars of the above amount to be expended for the purchase of books and supplies and five hundred dollars for clerk hire and sundry expenses, the same to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, and for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of five hundred dollars additional is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw on orders on the general treasurer, upon receipt by him of vouchers approved by the secretary of state."

"Sec. 3. Section 4 of Chapter 23 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. There shall be a state librarian who shall be appointed by the secretary of state, with the advice and consent of the senate, at the January session of the general assembly, 1901, and in every third year thereafter, and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the first day of February in the third year after his appointment. The person holding that office at the passing of this act shall continue to hold the same until the first day of February in the year A. D. 1907. Any vacancy which may occur in said office when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the secretary of state until the next session thereof, when he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. Whenever at the January session of the general assembly the secretary of state shall not in the month of January make said appointment or fill such vacancy as by law required, or whenever the senate shall have been in session three days after the making of such appointment by the secretary of state and shall not have advised and consented to the same, the senate may elect some person to such office for the term of three years or for the remainder of the term, as the case may be; said state librarian shall be under the supervision of the secretary of state and may be removed at any time with the advice and consent of the senate. Said state librarian shall receive an annual salary of not to exceed twelve hundred dollars, and the sum of two hundred dollars additional is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this section into effect. The salary of said librarian shall be paid monthly by the general treasurer upon the receipt of the order of the state auditor, upon receipt of vouchers approved by the secretary of state."

"Sec. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

CHAPTER 133.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 86 of the Public Laws, Entitled "An Act Fixing the Salary of the Clerk of the Commissioners of State Fisheries," passed at the January session, A. D. 1893.

(Passed May 11, 1903.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The clerk of the commissioners of state fisheries shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to money already appropriated; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the payment of so much of said sum as may be necessary, from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

"Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage."

CHAPTER 134.
AN ACT Making Appropriation For Additional Clerical Assistance In the Office of Secretary of State.

(Passed May 11, 1903.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The sum of \$200 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

CHAPTER 135.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 117 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1894, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 117 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1894, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Elections for town and district officers for the town of Tiverton shall hereafter be held on the first Wednesday in April in each year. The town meetings of said town shall be held on the first Wednesday in April in each year, and the consideration of all matters relating to the finances of said town shall be held in the town hall on the third Wednesday in March of each year."

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect January 1st, A. D. 1905, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

I certify to being a true and correct copy of the original of the foregoing act.

CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR FORGOT CASH.

Governor Stokes of New Jersey was temporarily embarrassed when, after inviting his physician to dine with him at a local restaurant, he discovered, upon presentation of his bill, that he was out of funds. Dr. Norton hastened to relieve the situation, but, after fumbling in his pockets a few moments, discovered that he, too, was without ready money. In dressing hastily for dinner both men had forgotten to make the financial changes necessary for those who dine in public places.

To add to the dilemma there was a new man at the desk who refused to charge the account.

"I am the governor of New Jersey, and will settle this little matter when I come in again," said Mr. Stokes.

"I'm President Roosevelt, and you'll settle now," replied the new clerk icily.

At this point a waiter in the establishment stepped up and identified the governor, adding the assurance, upon his own responsibility, that he might have anything in the establishment. Apologies by the new clerk followed, and the governor left, laughing at what he admitted to be a joke on him.

Going Aloft Inside the Mast.

To go up inside a mast to reach the lofty altitude of the crow's nest would strike a deep water sailor as a proceeding that savored of madness on the part of anyone who suggested such a thing, yet that is just what the man on lookout does on all the big liners now that are fitted with steel masts.

Anyone who has ever observed one of these bare poles with shrouds ending a long distance below the crow's nest must have wondered if the little perch was simply put there for looks, for there is no outward evidence of any way of reaching the outlook. And no one would expect a sailor to reach it by "climbing up" the mast.

As a matter of fact, the crow's nest is reached by a steel ladder that is fastened inside the hollow tube of the mast entrance being had to it by a steel door just above the deck on one side of the mast.—New York Press.

Money can be lost in more ways than won.—Philadelphia Record.

many appropriated from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for additional clerical assistance in the office of the secretary of state, and the sum of \$200 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for said sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, from time to time, upon receipt of vouchers approved by the secretary of state.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

CHAPTER 136.
AN ACT authorizing the City of Newport to hire the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the payment of the current expenses of said city in anticipation of the receipt of the annual taxes.

(Passed February 16, 1903.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The city of Newport is hereby authorized and empowered to hire each year not exceeding the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be used and expended for the payment of the current expenses of said city in anticipation of the receipt of the annual taxes.

"Sec. 2. The city of Newport is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its negotiable notes for such times and in such amounts as may be fixed by the joint standing committee on finance of the city council of said city; provided, however, that all said notes issued under authority of this act shall be issued for such time as to make said notes become due and payable in the year of said issue, and said notes shall be paid at maturity and shall not be renewed; and also, provided, further, that the issue of said notes shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of section 21 of Chapter 36 of the General Laws.

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

CHAPTER 137.
AN ACT authorizing the City Council of the City of Newport to appropriate money for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a Convention Hall.

(Passed April 11, 1903.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The city council of the city of Newport is hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate and apply any sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of a site and for the erection thereon of a convention hall in said city of Newport and to pay said sum either out of the proceeds of an issue of the bonds of said city of Newport, or out of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or to appropriate said sum out of the current funds of said city, as may to the city council seem best; provided, however, that no amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars shall be expended for said purpose until the expenditure shall have been approved by a majority of the electors of said city of Newport qualified to vote upon the question of said expenditure at ward meetings legally called and held in said city.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately."

CHAPTER 138.
AN ACT authorizing the town of New Shoreham to issue bonds to discharge its floating debt.

(Passed April 12, 1903.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The electors of the town of New Shoreham qualified to vote on any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money when legally assembled in town meeting are hereby authorized to authorize the town council of the town of New Shoreham to issue from time to time said town's bonds in an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be used and expended for the purpose of discharging its floating debt, payable at such time and with such rate of interest, as said town council shall determine. Said town council may by ordinance or resolution authorize or direct said town treasurer to sign, execute, and issue, under the corporate name and seal of said town, said bonds. The proceeds of said bonds shall be used for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of said town, but no purchaser of said bonds shall be in any way bound to use the proceeds of the bonds for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of said town, but no purchaser of said bonds shall be in any way bound to use the proceeds of the bonds for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of said town, but no purchaser of said bonds shall be in any way bound to use the proceeds of the bonds for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of said town.

"Sec. 2. The denomination and form of said bonds, the rate of interest, the time and place of payment of the bonds and of the interest thereon, the manner of said payments, whether in gold coin of the United States or in legal tender, and the time and manner in which said bonds shall be issued and sold, shall be prescribed by an ordinance of the town council of said town. At the annual financial town meeting in said town there shall be annually appropriated a sum sufficient to pay the interest due or to become due on said bonds before the next annual financial town meeting, and provision shall be made at said meeting for a sinking fund to redeem said bonds when due.

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

CHAPTER 139.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 1197 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1894, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

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"Sec. 1. Elections for town and district officers for the town of Tiverton shall hereafter be held on the first Wednesday in April in each year. The town meetings of said town shall be held on the first Wednesday in April in each year, and the consideration of all matters relating to the finances of said town shall be held in the town hall on the third Wednesday in March of each year."

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To add to the dilemma there was a new man at the desk who refused to charge the account.

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"I'm President Roosevelt, and you'll settle now," replied the new clerk icily.

At this point a waiter in the establishment stepped up and identified the governor, adding the assurance, upon his own responsibility, that he might have anything in the establishment. Apologies by the new clerk followed, and the governor left, laughing at what he admitted to be a joke on him.

Going Aloft Inside the Mast.

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As a matter of fact, the crow's nest is reached by a steel ladder that is fastened inside the hollow tube of the mast entrance being had to it by a steel door just above the deck on one side of the mast.—New York Press.

Money can be lost in more ways than won.—Philadelphia Record.

SELF TONED ROOMS.

The Way Schemes in Harmony in Colors are Carried Out.

The self-toned room—that is, the room where everything is of one color—has the lead in the best houses below the bedroom floor. Two or three kinds of furniture of as many different colors jumbled up in the same drawing room are out of the question now.

In a millionaire's new house the drawing room has a long expanse of perfectly plain ceiling, rounding down to meet a four inch molding of white and gold. The walls between a two foot high wainscoting of white enamel and wood and the frieze are paneled with yellow self-toned brocade. The chairs and sofas are upholstered in brocade of exactly the same tint, and portieres and window curtains are made of the same material. The frames of the curtains are white enamel. This is the general style of drawing room most in vogue now.

Plata ivory tinted ceilings devoid of ornamentation are practically the rule. The wide, elaborate frieze has gone out. So have the vivid contrasts of color in wall hangings and furniture coverings. Harmony is the main idea rather than that there shall be several thousand dollars' worth of covering in evidence.

The showy gift window cornices, mirror frames and curtain supporters, once so fashionable, have vanished. Only the panel curtain hanging straight down against the glass is now used in rooms of state with the heavy curtains of brocade, tapestry or velvet, as the case may be, next to the room. As a result of fashion's change in favor of simpler and quieter effects it is perfectly possible for people in most moderate circumstances to duplicate in comparatively inexpensive materials some of the costliest rooms in the country.—Washington Star.

ALWAYS FASCINATING.

The Woman Who Makes Home Happy For Her Family.

Any accomplishment is worth cultivating that may help to make the home attractive to husband and sons, but the best acquirements for this purpose are no doubt moral rather than intellectual. They are a good temper and a habit of looking on the bright side of things. A cheerful temper is a quality which no wise man would be willing to dispense with in choosing a wife. A good wife is courteous, sweet and gentle in all her dealings. She may be a plain woman, but she takes pains to be always fascinating. Her first thought is never to disagree, even for an instant, that drapery of pleasantness which a woman should always wear. She knows that if it is the duty of a husband to make the money it is hers to make life ornamental and charming for him. Her perpetual aim is to give pleasure, to be agreeable and to be amiable, and she succeeds in making a "happy domestic climate," which "is the true pathos and sublimity of human life."

—Exchange.

KITCHEN HELPS.

Knives may be brilliantly polished if they are rubbed with powdered charcoal.

An excellent covering for the kitchen table is stof, which saves labor, because it absorbs no grease and is easily kept bright and clean.

A good idea for drying dishcloths is to have a hanging rack with several arms. It should be placed near a window, so that the cloths may have the benefit of sun, light and air while drying.

The mixing pan can be quickly cleaned if a little boiling water is poured into it for a few minutes and a close cover put over it. The steam softens the dried dough so that it will readily wash out.

Never clean out the hotspots with soda. A manufacturer writes that soda eats away the outer coating of the more quickly than it would naturally wear off and leaves bare the base metal, steel or iron, spoiling the coffee.

Good Looks and Appetite.

Too many women sacrifice good looks to appetite. The woman who would have a nice skin and a clear complexion must be even more careful in the choice of the food she eats than in the gowns she wears. Stoutness and thinness are both very often caused by errors in diet, and a sallow and rough condition of the skin may arise from the same cause. Light, easily digested food, avoidance of highly spiced and seasoned dishes, pickles and pastry, the substitution of milk or cocoa for tea, coffee and alcoholic drinks, with fresh air and exercise, will do much toward promoting a clear skin and maintaining a look of youthfulness.

Women forget that the stomach is the furnace of the body and that it must not only have proper fuel, but that it must not be clogged with useless matter.

Washing Silk Underwear.

Directions for washing silk underwear have been asked for. The same precautions that are used in washing fine woolsens need to be taken with silk. Prepare a suds of white soap and fairly hot water, and add to each gallon of water two tablespoonfuls of ammonia. If the ammonia is strong use only one tablespoonful. Let the garments sink in the suds for some time, half an hour or longer. Wash by rubbing with the hands and gently squeezing. Never rub on a board, and never rub soap on the silk unless some spots are unusually obstinate. Rinse thoroughly. This means through two or three waters, the same temperature as the washing water. Iron when nearly dry. If the garments are very delicate press under a thin muslin.

Young Wits.—Yes, father always gives expensive things when he makes presents. Husband—So I discovered when he gave you away. And then he went into the library to write a check for the monthly military bill.

The Reason.

Stella—Mabel says she doesn't believe everything in the Bible. Bella—Well, you see, her own age is in it.

FEEDING CHILDREN.

Improper Nourishment Will Make a Baby Ill Tempered.

Do not forget that the baby outgrows his food, just as he does his clothes, and that timely additions to his dietary are a valuable means of preventing scurvy, rachitis, diarrheal disturbances and other diseases of dietetic origin.

Many children are peevish and ill tempered because they are improperly nourished. A revision of the diet, with suitable additions, will satisfy the child and transform it into a happy, growing youngster. A healthy child has an instinct for sweets, and this should be gratified in moderation. Honey is one of the best of sweets, or a little good butter scotch or sweet chocolate may be used.

It is better to overfeed than to underfeed a growing child. Overfeeding is less apt to occur with a properly selected diet, for the child will be satisfied with a lesser bulk of food. It is not a good plan to feed children on thin soups and similar fluid foods, as they are filled before the demand for nourishment is satisfied.

Children often eat too much meat, resulting in abnormal stimulation of the nervous system and imperfect nutrition of the body and muscular framework of the body. This is often a cause of bed wetting. Cereals, potatoes, whole meal bread, milk, eggs, cheese, the pulses, nuts, green vegetables and salads furnish the elements of growth and repair in a satisfactory form.

When children lose appetite, instead of pampering them with indulgent indulgences try feeding them nothing but fruit for a day or two, when appetite will quickly assert itself unless some disease is incubating.

Children who are properly fed will suffer little, as a rule, from toothache, headache, nervous, broken sleep, etc. Proper ventilation, daily outdoor exercise and regular mealtimes are all essential to appetite and good digestion.—Medical Brief.

DESIGN FOR A DEN.

Showing a Homemade Combination Couch and Bookcase.

The walls of this room are covered with Japanese grass cloth in a gray tone. The front window is hung with a sash curtain of cream linen checkered with green sateen bands stitched on in diamond strips, giving the effect of leaded glass windows. The material of the outer hangings of door and window corresponds with the material of

the couch, which is covered with a gilded tapestry in very soft tones of green, tan, gray and purple, the design being grape leaves and purple grapes with clusters of honeysuckle on a tan background.

The built-in couch and bookcase is of soft wood, the bookcase being fitted squarely and snugly into the corner, extending out to the door. The square shelves in the corner allow an abundance of space for folios, magazines and newspapers, the shelves on the sides being ample for smaller books.

This couch and bookcase occupies one end, corner and an entire side of the room, the only other furnishing necessary being an antique mahogany desk and chair. The tapestry curtains at door and windows are held in place by a soft dull colored ring, as a certain amount of restraint is necessary in order not to overdo the effect of designed materials in a room.

This couch and bookcase was designed by a young woman and made by an experienced carpenter.—Good House-keeping.

Wall Paper Picture Frames.

Unless you have tried it you cannot imagine what pretty and inexpensive picture frames can be made of wall paper. Select paper of a small design or of plain color and cover the panels which have been cut from heavy cardboard, turning the edges over and gluing in place. Place the front panels in a row close together, face down, and lay a piece of ribbon at the top and bottom to form hinges. The backs are then glued to these, except the lower edge, which is left open to slip the photograph in. Place a board over this with a heavy weight until dry.

Some very effective frames for large photographs are made of flowered designs and are quite as pretty as hand painted ones if the carefully selected paper is used. Some of the tapestry papers make excellent frames and screens and are also effective for covering shirtwaist boxes.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

To Serve Peas.

To serve peas, either fresh or canned, as an entree or at a luncheon where you want things extraordinarily good, cut rounds from slices of bread with a cookie cutter, then cut out the center with a smaller cutter, leaving rings. Dip these in melted butter and toast in the oven to a delicate brown. Fill the cavities with the cooked peas.

Stewed Cucumbers.

Stewed cucumbers are not nearly as well known as they should be. The flavor is very delicate and often puzzles the uninitiated to know exactly what vegetable is being eaten. The cucumbers are peeled and quartered and the pieces cut crosswise three times. Stew in salted water and cook until tender. Drain and serve in a thin white sauce.

FEEDING CHILDREN.

Improper Nourishment Will Make a Baby Ill Tempered.

Do not forget that the baby outgrows his food, just as he does his clothes, and that timely additions to his dietary are a valuable means of preventing scurvy, rachitis, diarrheal disturbances and other diseases of dietetic origin.

Many children are peevish and ill tempered because they are improperly nourished. A revision of the diet, with suitable additions, will satisfy the child and transform it into a happy, growing youngster. A healthy child has an instinct for sweets, and this should be gratified in moderation. Honey is one of the best of sweets, or a little good butter scotch or sweet chocolate may be used.

It is better to overfeed than to underfeed a growing child. Overfeeding is less apt to occur with a properly selected diet, for the child will be satisfied with a lesser bulk of food. It is not a good plan to feed children on thin soups and similar fluid foods, as they are filled before the demand for nourishment is satisfied.

Children often eat too much meat, resulting in abnormal stimulation of the nervous system and imperfect nutrition of the body and muscular framework of the body. This is often a cause of bed wetting. Cereals, potatoes, whole meal bread, milk, eggs, cheese, the pulses, nuts, green vegetables and salads furnish the elements of growth and repair in a satisfactory form.

When children lose appetite, instead of pampering them with indulgent indulgences try feeding them nothing but fruit for a day or two, when appetite will quickly assert itself unless some disease is incubating.

Children who are properly fed will suffer little, as a rule, from toothache, headache, nervous, broken sleep, etc. Proper ventilation, daily outdoor exercise and regular mealtimes are all essential to appetite and good digestion.—Medical Brief.

DESIGN FOR A DEN.

Showing a Homemade Combination Couch and Bookcase.

The walls of this room are covered with Japanese grass cloth in a gray tone. The front window is hung with a sash curtain of cream linen checkered with green sateen bands stitched on in diamond strips, giving the effect of leaded glass windows. The material of the outer hangings of door and window corresponds with the material of

the couch, which is covered with a gilded tapestry in very soft tones of green, tan, gray and purple, the design being grape leaves and purple grapes with clusters of honeysuckle on a tan background.

The built-in couch and bookcase is of soft wood, the bookcase being fitted squarely and snugly into the corner, extending out to the door. The square shelves in the corner allow an abundance of space for folios, magazines and newspapers, the shelves on the sides being ample for smaller books.

This couch and bookcase occupies one end, corner and an entire side of the room, the only other furnishing necessary being an antique mahogany desk and chair. The tapestry curtains at door and windows are held in place by a soft dull colored ring, as a certain amount of restraint is necessary in order not to overdo the effect of designed materials in a room.

This couch and bookcase was designed by a young woman and made by an experienced carpenter.—Good House-keeping.

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